# KNOTS

## USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL

# KNOTS

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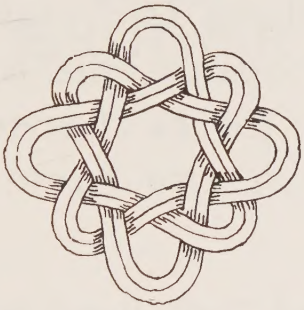
BY

GEORGE RUSSELL SHAW



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IN the United States, the study of knots has moved westward and may be found in the curriculum of western State Colleges. There the AB seaman, the familiar tar of the deep seas, finds a worthy coadjutor in the Mexican Vaquerro, the mounted Cowboy, skilful in the training of horses, in the embellishment of saddlery, very skilful with the rope, bringing with him names of Spanish origin — lasso, cinch, lariat, latigo hondo — now permanently grafted on the English tongue as it is spoken in all the ranches beyond the Mississippi.

In many details incidental to the care and breeding of stock, to the cultivation of land, to the harvest, its storage and transportation, there are occasions for the use of cordage where the knowledge of reliable knots, appropriate for whatso ever emergency, is an important part of the ranchmans education.

In the first edition, #64 braid of the New Bedford Textile Co. was recommended for practice in tying knots. If the ends when cut, are dipped in paste or rubber cement and are rolled between the fingers, the strands will not unravel and a rigid end will result, very convenient for reeving through eyelets or loops.

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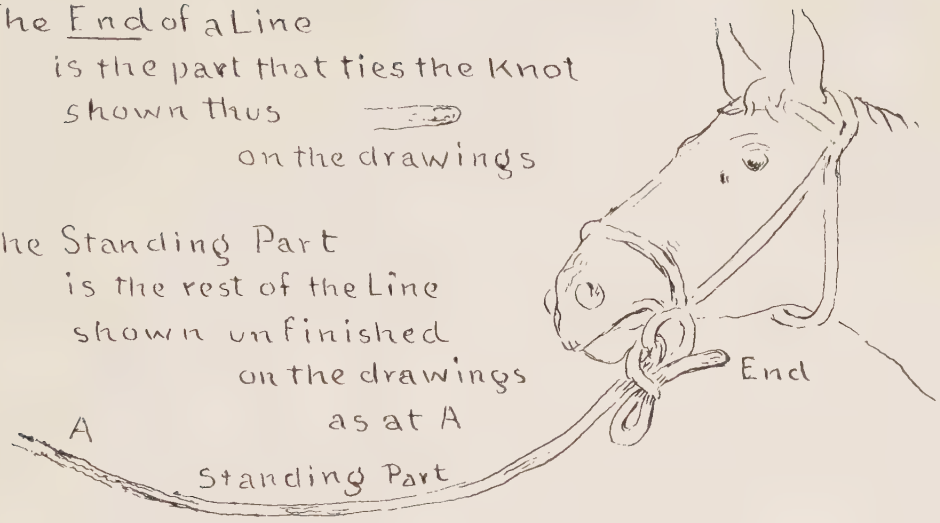
# DEFINITIONS

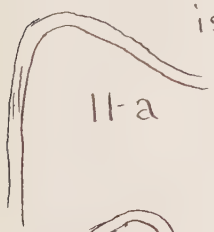
The End of a Line
is the part that ties the knot
shown thus
on the drawings

The Standing Part
is the rest of the Line
shown unfinished
on the drawings
as at A

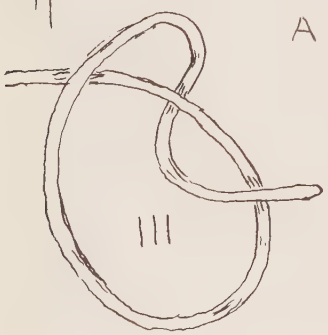


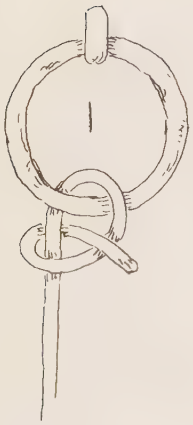

The Bight is the part of the line between its ends

A Bight
is a more or less pronounced
bend
in a line - Figs. II, a or b



A knot may be tied
with the End
Fig. III
or
with the Bight
Fig. IV

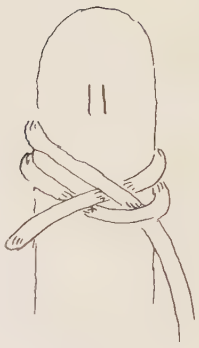


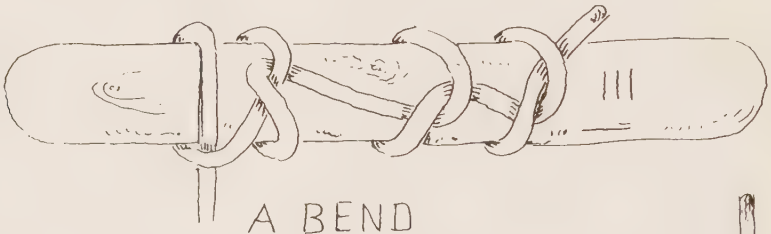



## A HITCH

as here understood
is a Knot
tied to a
ring, spar, post, cable
or
other anchorage
not a part of the knot itself

Figs. I, II, III.

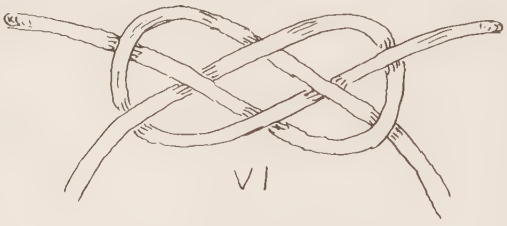


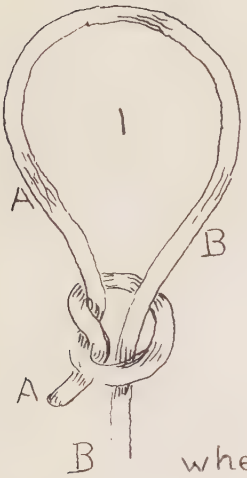

## A BEND

is a Knot uniting
two lines
or two parts of the same line
where
each line or each part
is an integral part of the Knot

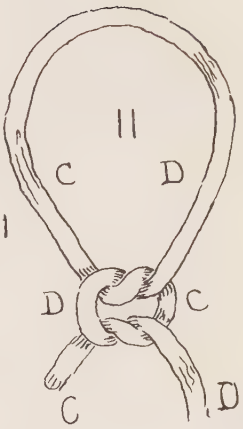
Figs IV, V, VI.



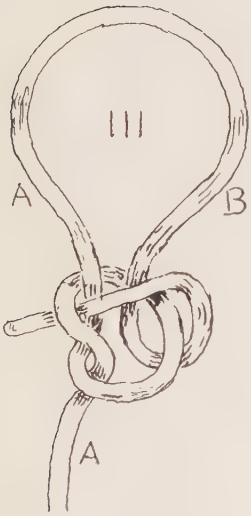
# NOOSE and LOOP



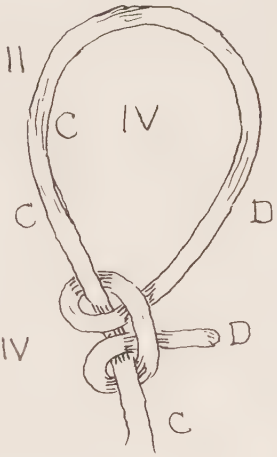

A Noose
is tied with
a Hitch
of one of its parts A-A
around the other B-B,
which remains straight. Fig. I




A Loop
is tied with
a Bend
where both parts C & D combine
to form the knot
Fig II



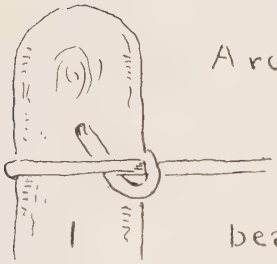

A Noose Fig. I
may become a Loop Fig III
by tying a Hitch
in the
running part B

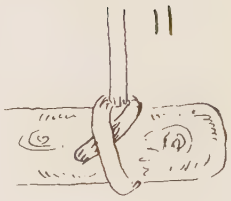



A Loop Fig II
may become a Noose Fig. IV
when one
of its parts C-C-C
can be straightened

# HALF HITCH

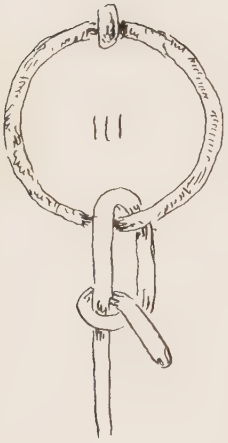
A round turn of a line about
a post or a spar
One part
of the line
bears or Jams upon the other
Figs. I & II

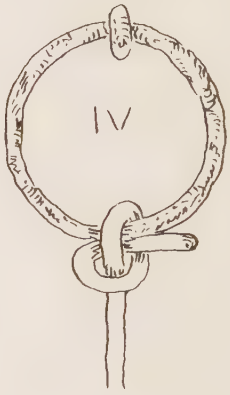


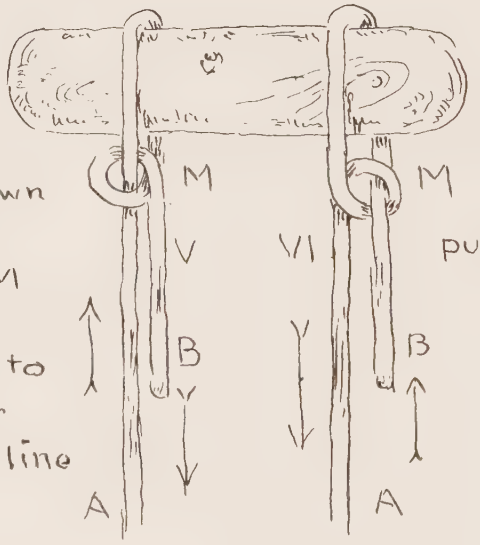

or

A Turn
of the end of a line
around the
standing part
Figs III, IV



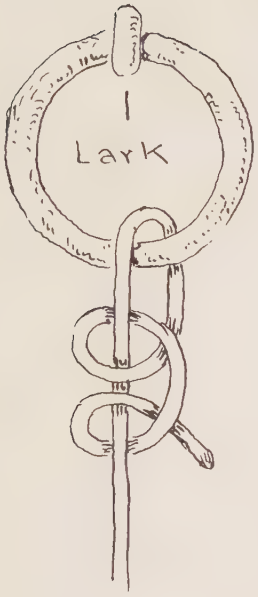




In Fig. V by
pulling B down
and A up
the hitch M
will be
transferred to
the other
part of the line
Fig. VI




In Fig. VI
by
pulling A down
and B up
the hitch M
regains
its original
position

# TWO HALF HITCHES




It will be seen later that the knot of

Fig.I - Lark

is a form of the Reef Knot

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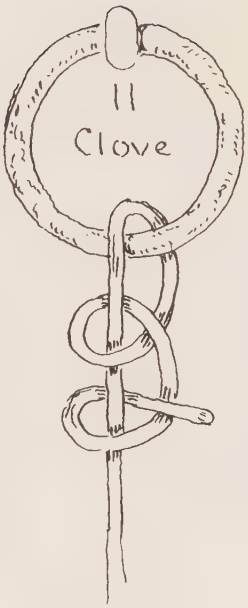
Fig II - Clove

is a form of the Granny

Page 32



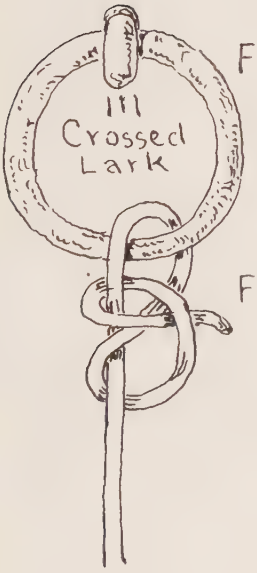
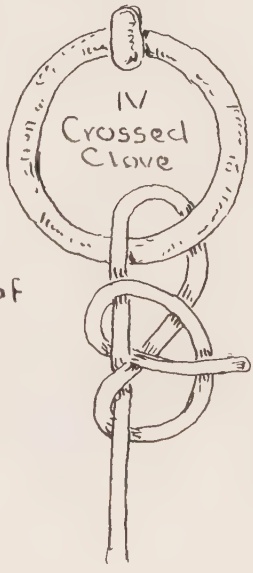




Fig. III - Crossed Lark is a form of the Oblique Square Knot

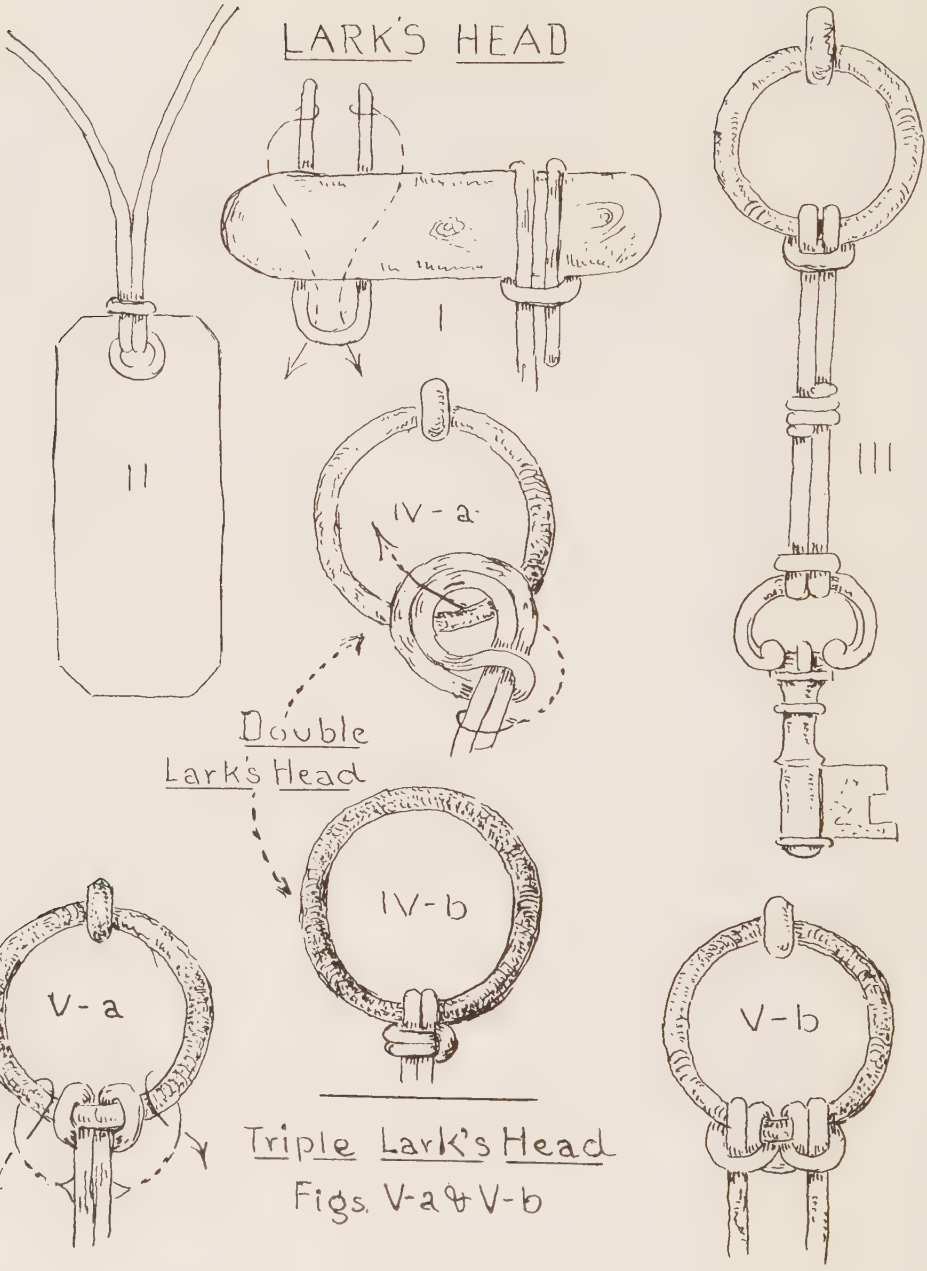
page 20

Fig IV - Crossed Clove, of the Oblique Granny

page 33



# LARK'S HEAD



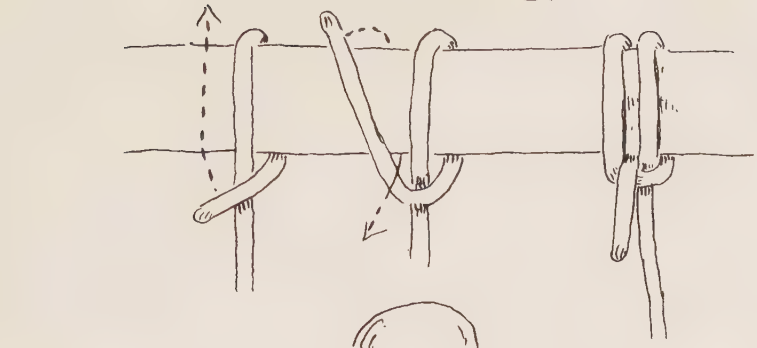

Double Lark's Head

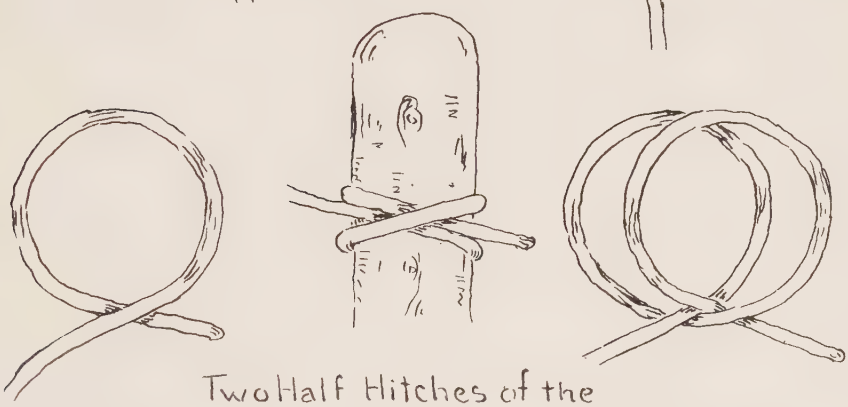
Triple Lark's Head

Figs. V-a & V-b

7

# CLOVE HITCH





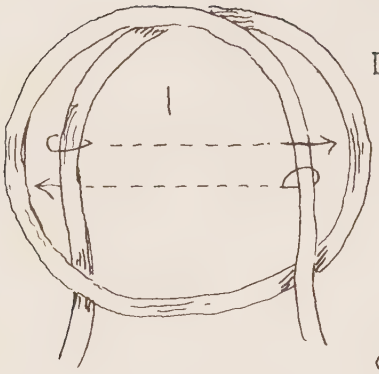
Two Half Hitches of the same lay over a post

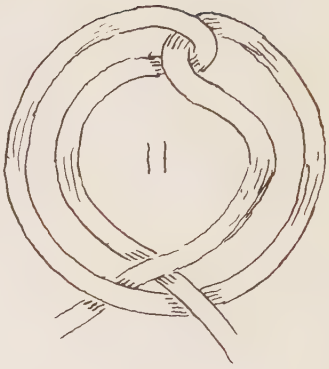
over the finger

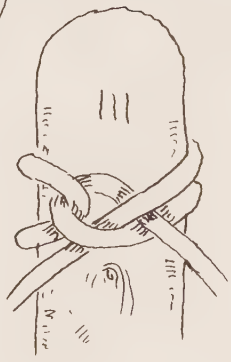
8

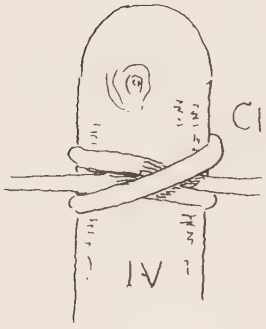
# CLOVE HITCH

with
Double Loop
Figs. I—III

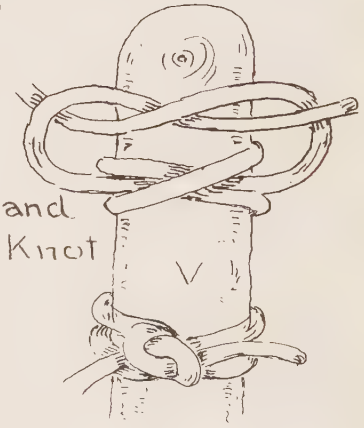


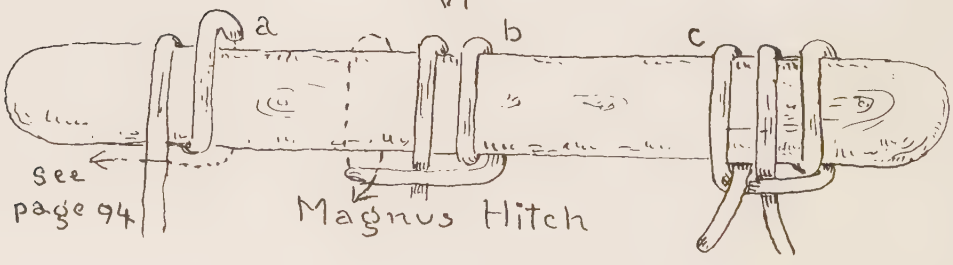




Clove Hitch
and
Overhand
Knot



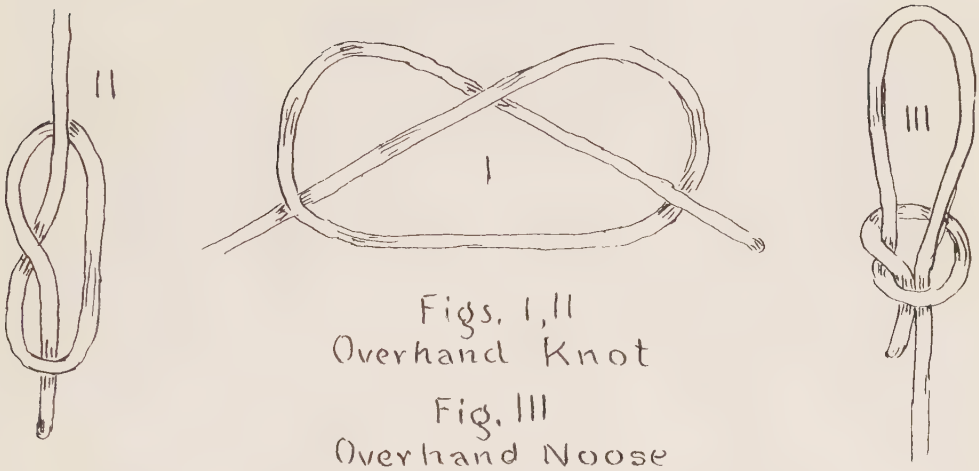

VI




See page 94

Magnus Hitch

# OVERHAND KNOT




Figs. I, II
Overhand Knot

Fig. III
Overhand Noose
The Knot tied with the bight of the line

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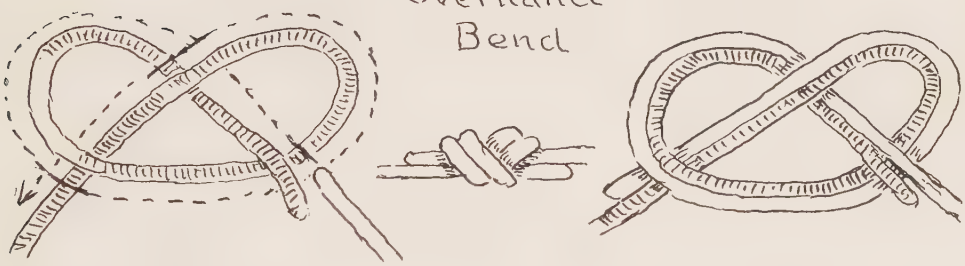
## Overhand Bend



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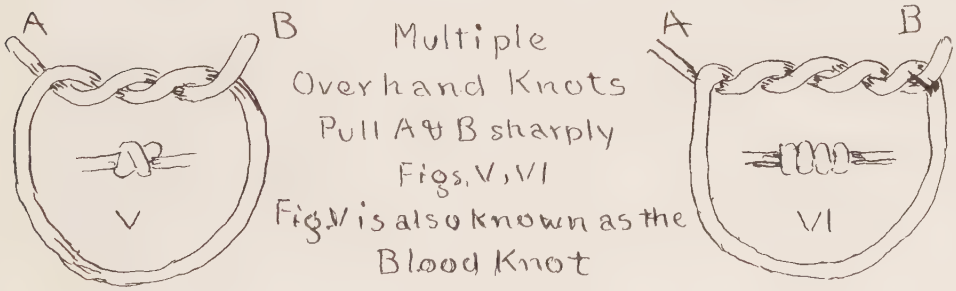
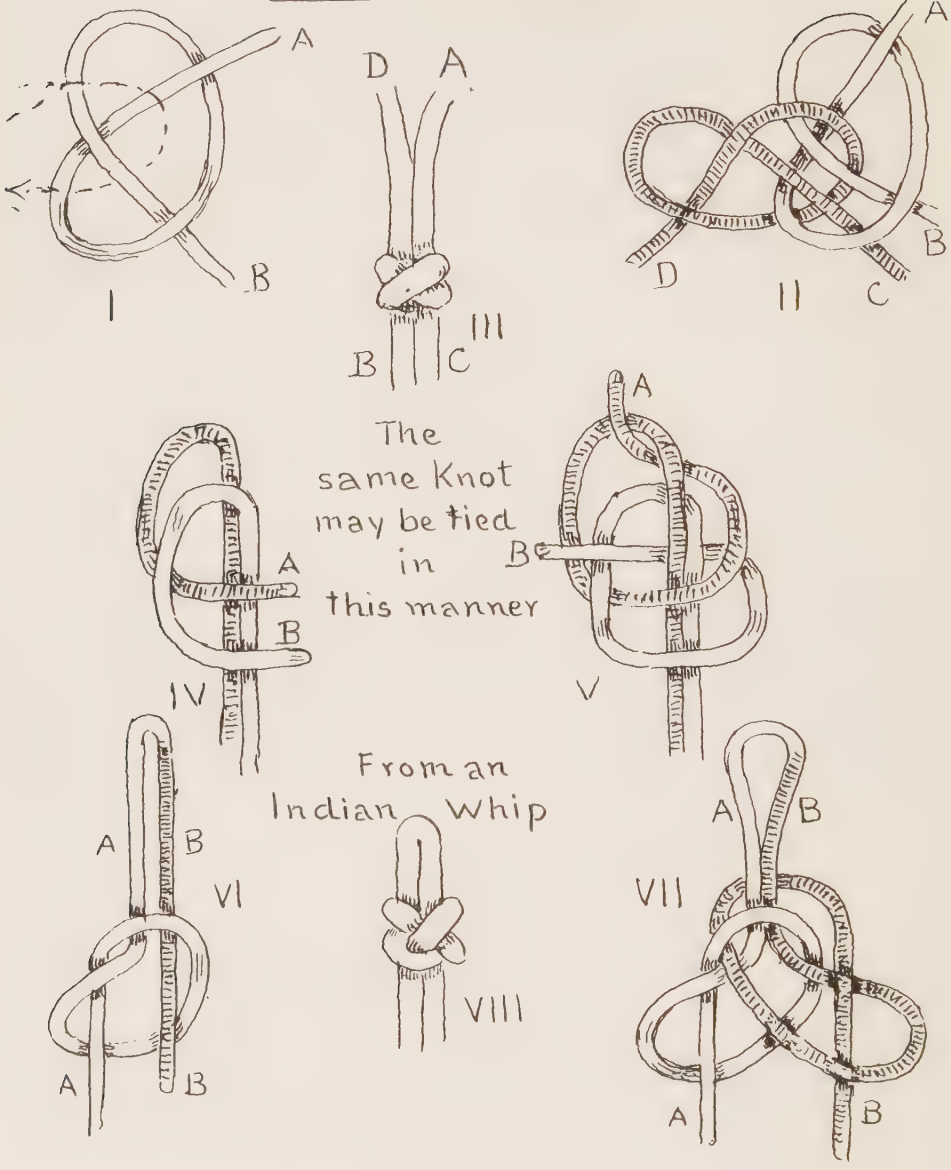



Multiple
Overhand Knots
Pull A & B sharply
Figs. V, VI
Fig. V is also known as the
Blood Knot

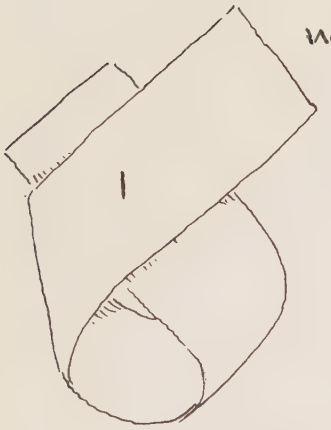
10

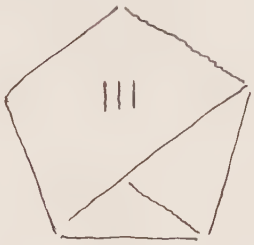
# TWIN
## OVERHAND KNOTS

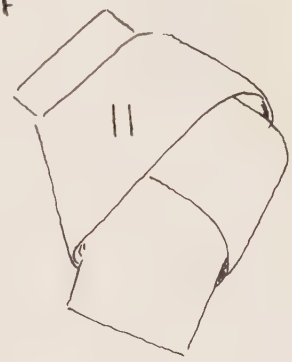


# THE OVERHAND KNOT

when tied with a paper band takes the form of a pentagon

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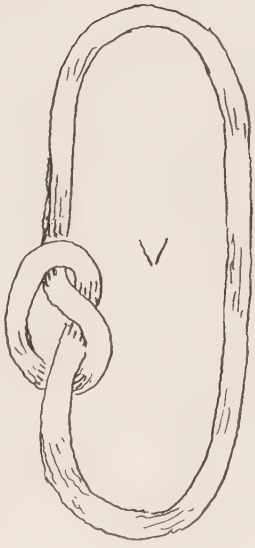
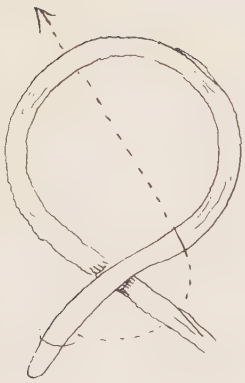
Let one end of a length of tape be turned over three times and then be pasted onto the other end, Fig. IV

If the tape is cut through along the dotted line it becomes an endless Overhand Knot Fig. V.



# FIGURE OF EIGHT



## FIGURE OF EIGHT BEND

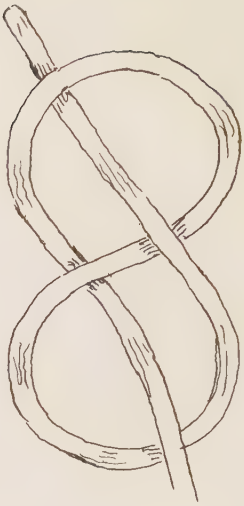
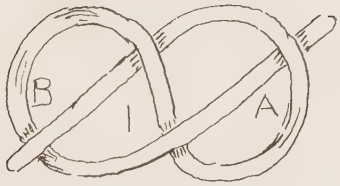


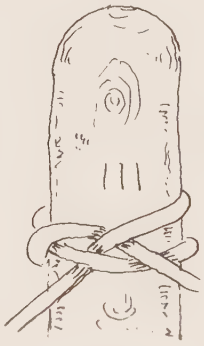
Figure of Eight and the Miller's Knot

See page 106

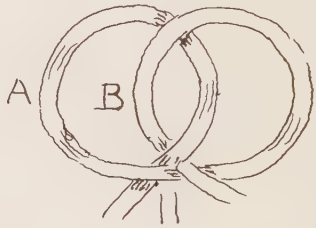
Fig. of 8




Lay A over onto B
Figs. I, II

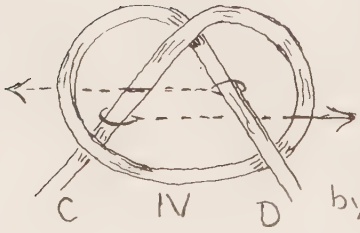


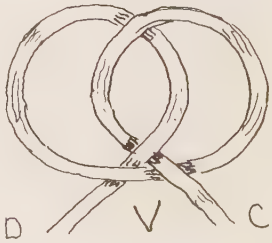

Miller's Knot




Throw the two loops over a post
Fig III

The Overhand Knot
Fig. IV
can also pass into the Miller's Knot by shifting C & D



# FIGURE of EIGHT

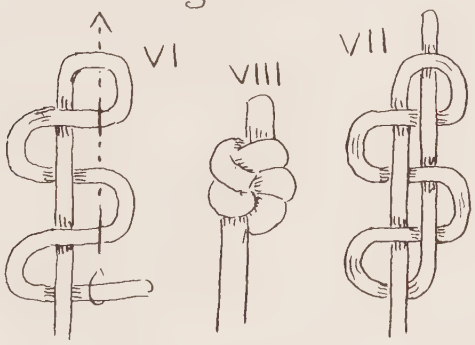
Packer's Noose

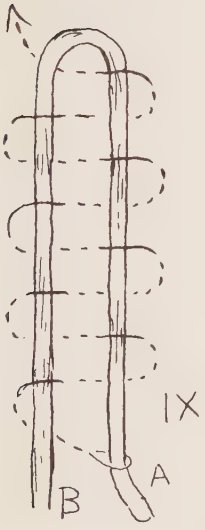
Stevedore Knot

## Single Figure of Eight

## Double Figure of Eight

Figs. VI–VIII



## Multiple Figure of Eight

Figs. IX, X

# ANALYSIS
of the Bends of the forms M & N

## CENTER

A One line lies on the other

B The two lines interlace

## ENDS

Ends not crossed in the Bight

1 – Ends on same side of the Bight

2 – Ends on different sides of Bight

Ends are crossed in the Bight

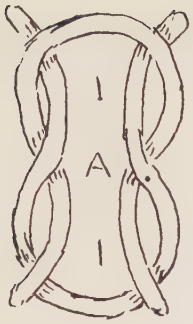
3 – The Braiding is not regular

4 – The Braiding is regular

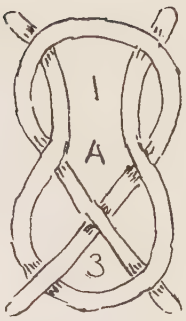
There are 20 possible combinations

1-A-1 1-A-2 1-A-3 1-A-4 2-A-2 2-A-3 2-A-4 3-A-3 3-A-4 4-A-4
1-B-1 1-B-2 1-B-3 1-B-4 2-B-2 2-B-3 2-B-4 3-B-3 3-B-4 4-B-4

Among the twenty combinations there are eight knots

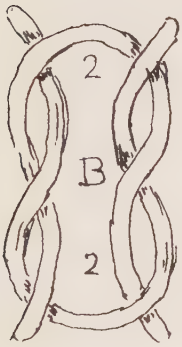



REEF KNOT

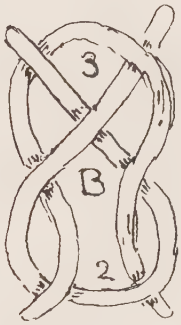



WEAVER'S KNOT

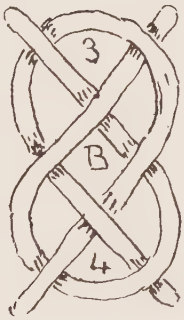
HALF GRANNY



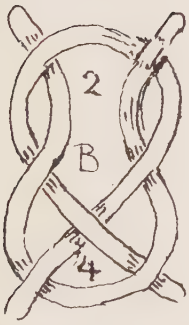

GRANNY



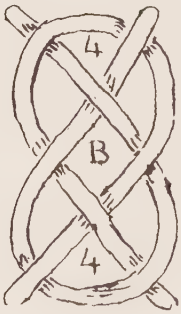

SINGLE CARRICK




DOUBLE CARRICK (1)

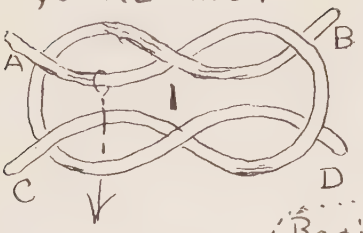



HALF CARRICK

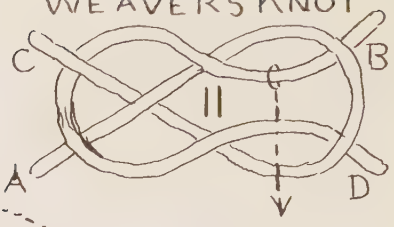



DOUBLE CARRICK (2)

SQUARE KNOT

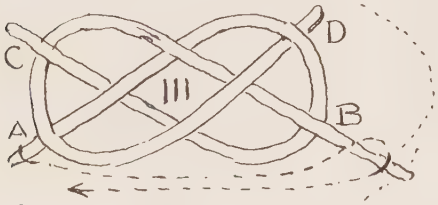



WEAVER'S KNOT



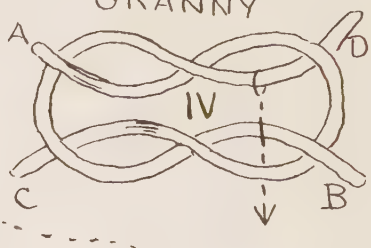

Beginning with the Square Knot Fig. I

HALF GRANNY



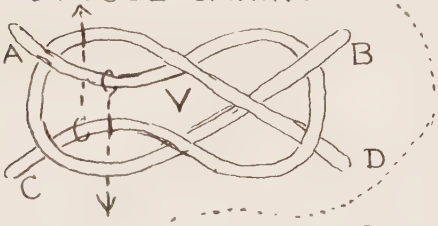

See page 30

GRANNY

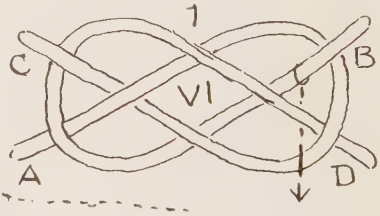



and ending with the Double Carrick Fig. VIII

SINGLE CARRICK

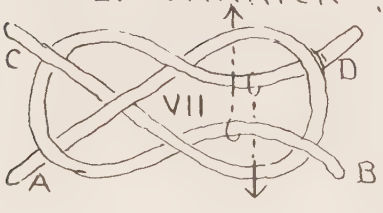



DOUBLE CARRICK

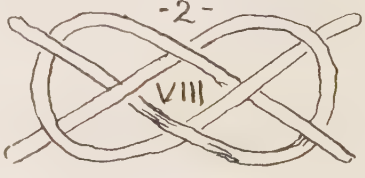



the eight Bends of the previous page pass, each into the next, by a slight change in the lay of the strands

HALF CARRICK

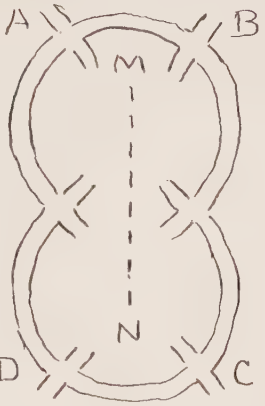



DOUBLE CARRICK -2-



# OBLIQUE BENDS

The strands of the eight bends are drawn together by pulling the ends A and D or B and C




the strain being directly parallel with the axis M-N

But the strain can be applied to A and C or to B and D in a direction oblique to the axis.
The Oblique Bends will be explained in later pages where each is an intermediate stage in the tying of a Loop peculiar to that Bend alone

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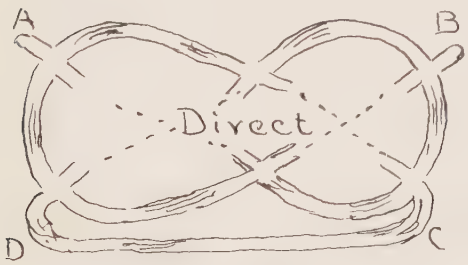
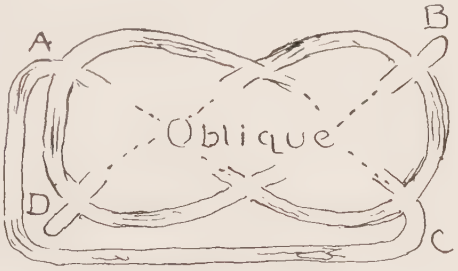
The distinction between Direct and Oblique is better presented when the Bends are tied with the ends of a single line



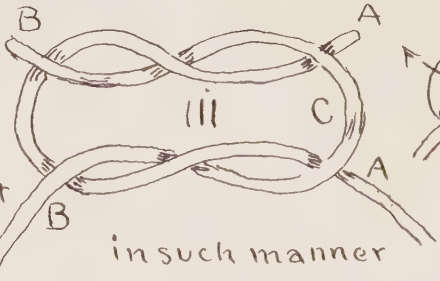

The two ends A & B are on the same side of the knot



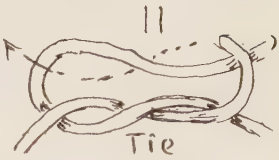

The two ends B & D are on opposite sides of the knot

# SQUARE KNOT or REEF KNOT

Tie an
Overhand Knot




in such manner
that the parts A A
lie on the same side of the
bight C
Fig. III




Tie
another
backwards
Fig. II

Fig. IV is the
Single Bow Knot
tied with
the bight of one end

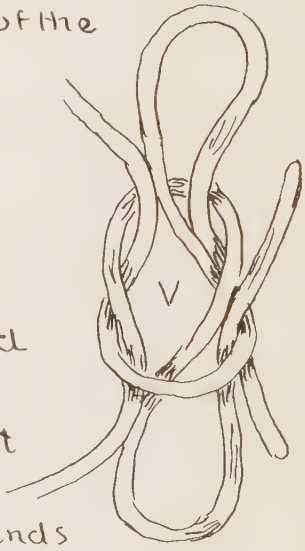



Fig V is the
Double Bow Knot
tied with
the bight of both ends

# SQUARE KNOT AND LARK'S HEAD

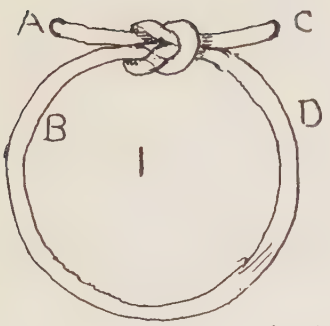
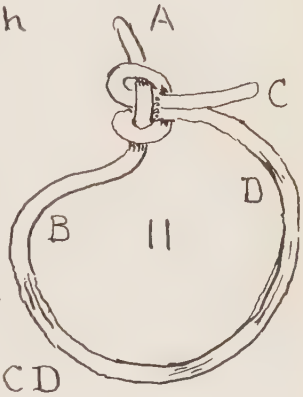
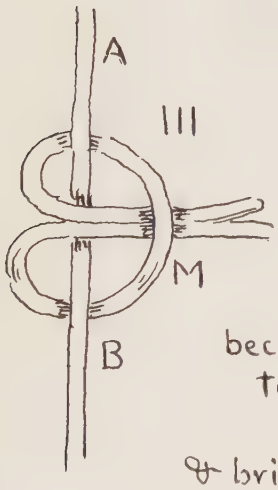
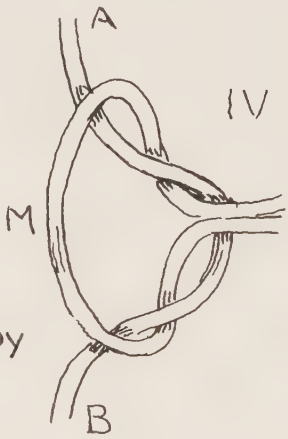



Fig. I
is a Loop tied with
a
Square Knot.
IF the part AB
is
straightened
the knot becomes
a Noose
tied by a Lark's Head CD
around
the part A-B, Fig. II



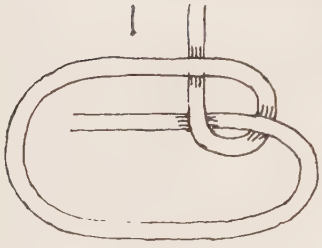

Conversely
A
Lark's Head
around
a line AB, Fig III
becomes a Square Knot by
turning the bight M
around AB
& bringing the ends A & B
together



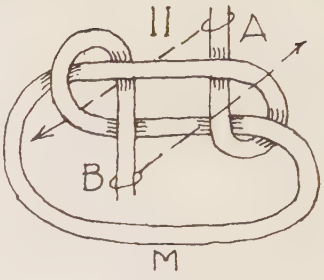

See page 5, Fig I

To untie a Square Knot, straighten one of the 2 strands
Grasp the resulting Lark's Head
and strip it quickly from the straight strand

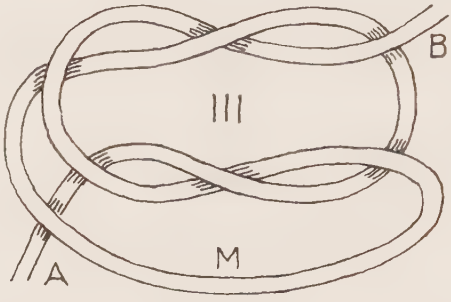
# OBLIQUE SQUARE KNOT



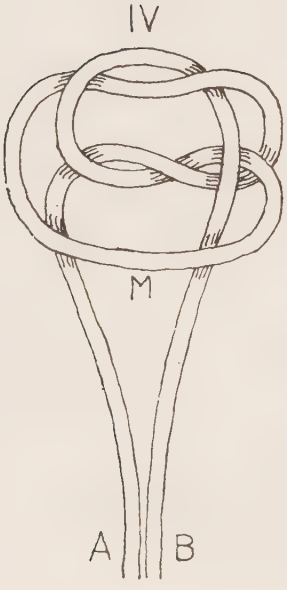

In Fig II pass A to left under, and B to right over the strands




The Oblique square knot also known as the Thief Knot




Under strain, however slight, it slips apart.

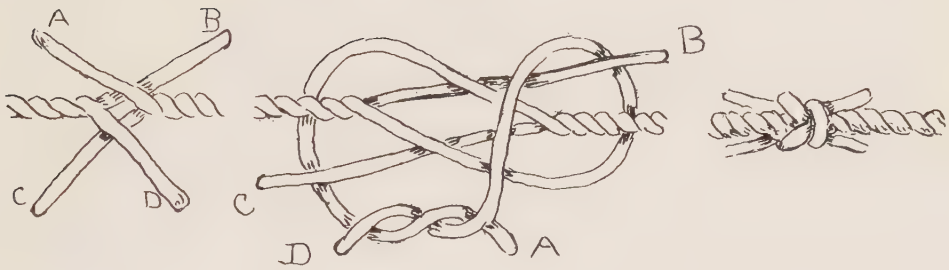



See page 5

But in Fig. III bring the ends A & B together, Fig IV. then with A & B in one hand and the part M in the other hand the knot becomes a reliable Japanese Loop.

# MARLINE -
# OR ROPE YARN KNOT

Marline is laid with
two strands

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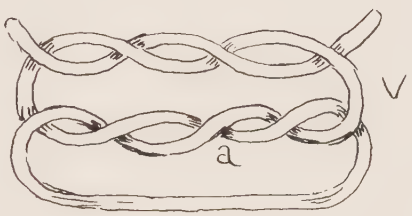
The Surgeons' Knot is a
Square Knot
of which
th first part, Fig. V-a,
is a
double Overhand Knot

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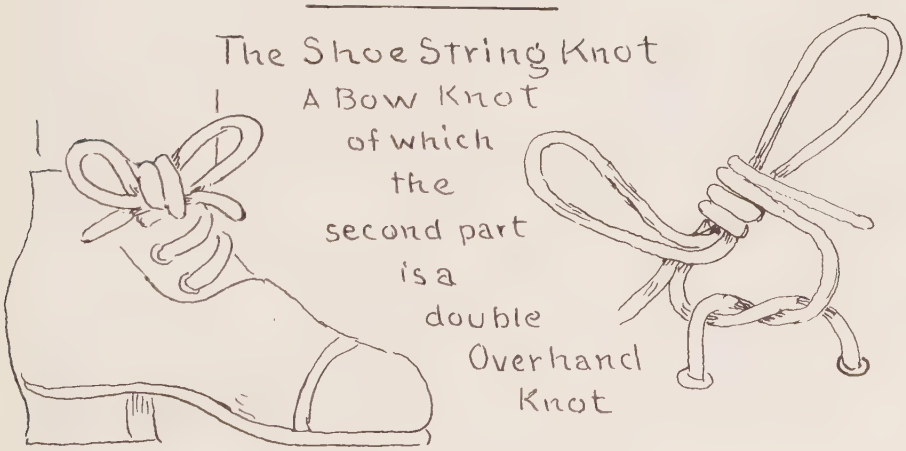
The Shoe String Knot
A Bow Knot
of which
the
second part
is a
double
Overhand
Knot



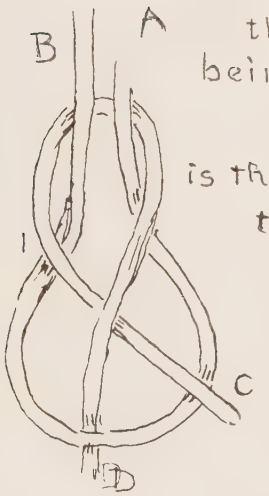
Under several names as
Weaver's Knot - Sheet Bend - Bowline & others, is
a combination of a Loop AB with
a Half Hitch CD

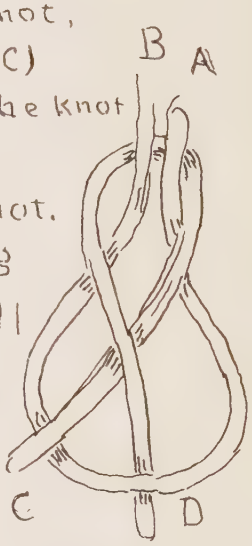
Fig. I
is the Direct form of the knot,
the two ends (both A and C)
being on the same side of the knot

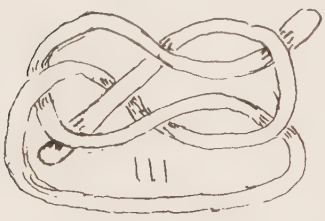
Fig. II
is the Oblique form of the knot.
the two ends A & C being
on opposite sides

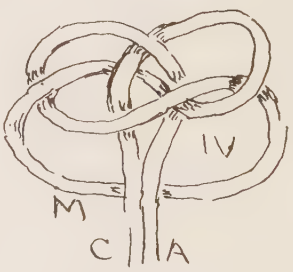
Fig. III
is the Oblique form
tied with one line.

Fig. IV
A & C are brought
together.



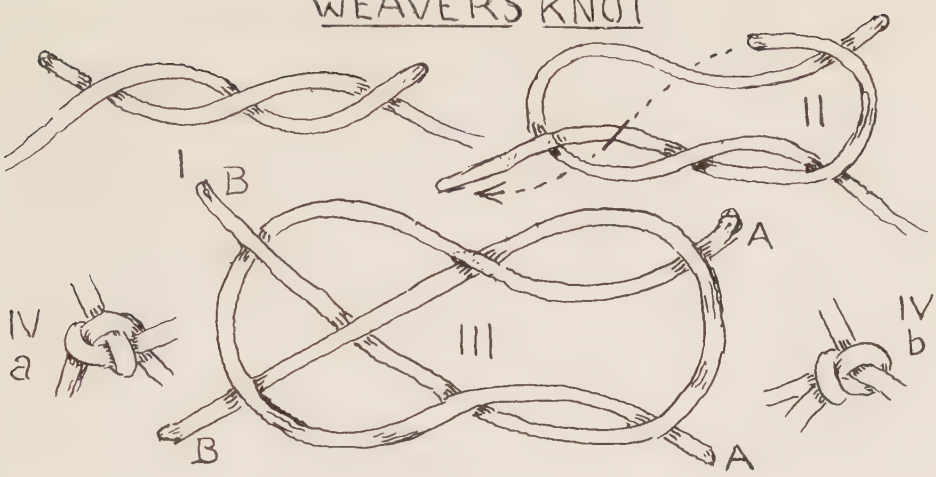





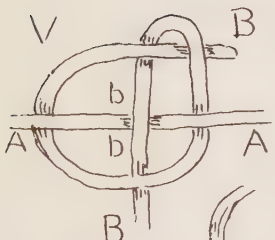

With
C A in one hand &
M in the other

The Knot
becomes a loop

# WEAVER'S KNOT

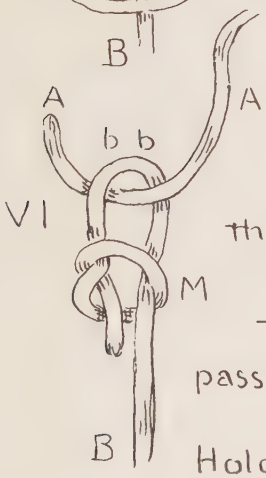



## WEAVER'S KNOT and SLIP NOOSE




Straighten the line A A Fig III to obtain Fig. V (Crabber's Knot, p 27)

With A A pull b b until the knot becomes a Noose Fig. VI

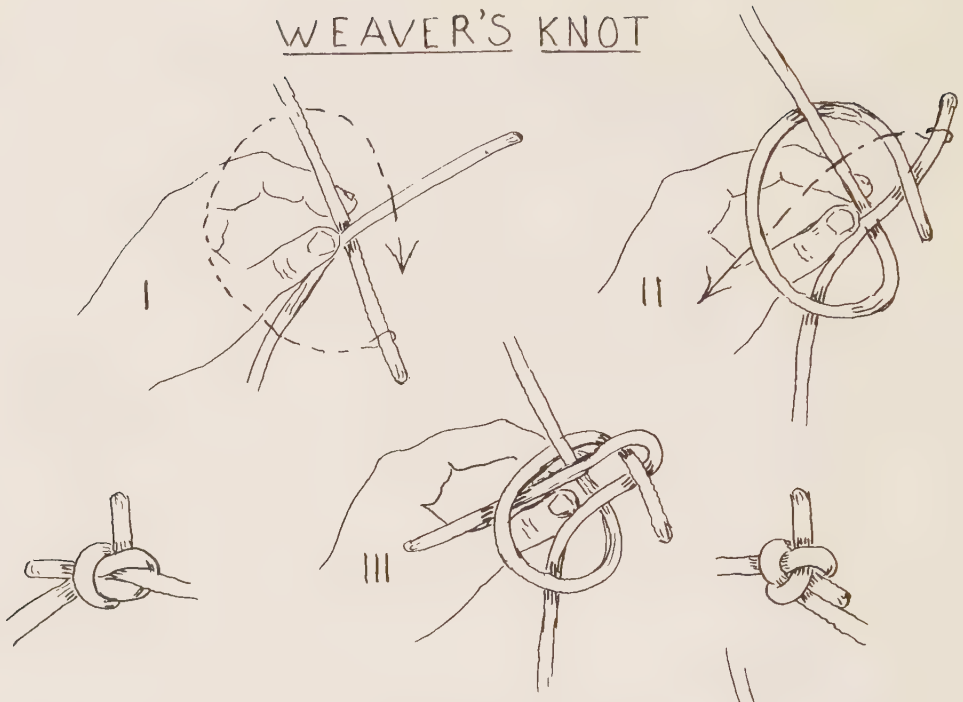



Therefore the Weaver's Knot may be tied as follows

Tie a Noose with one line, pass the other line through its eye Fig. VI

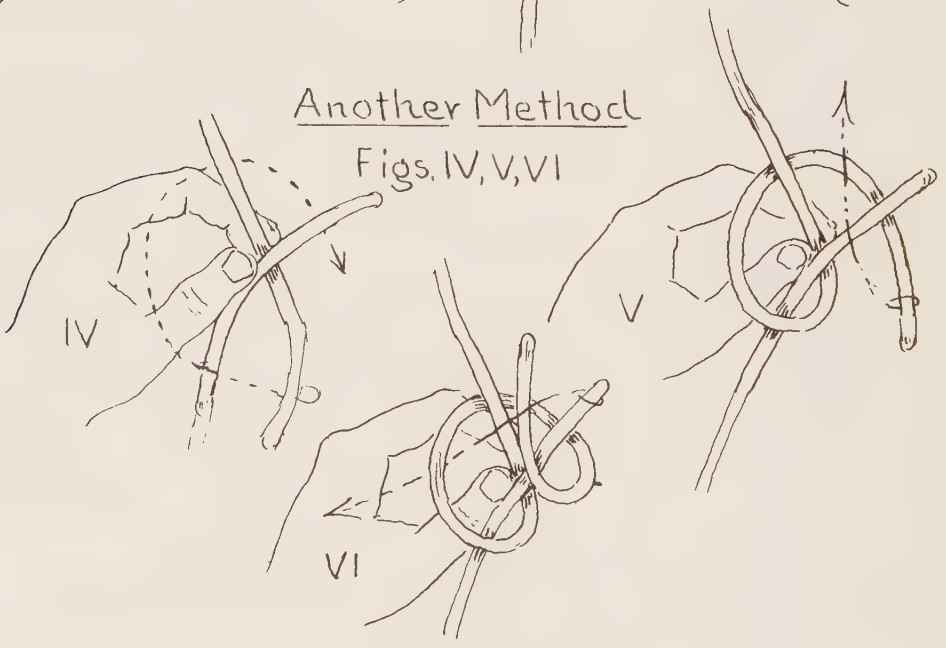
Hold A A together, pull B and slip the collar, M, up onto the loop formed by A A, Fig. VII

# WEAVER'S KNOT



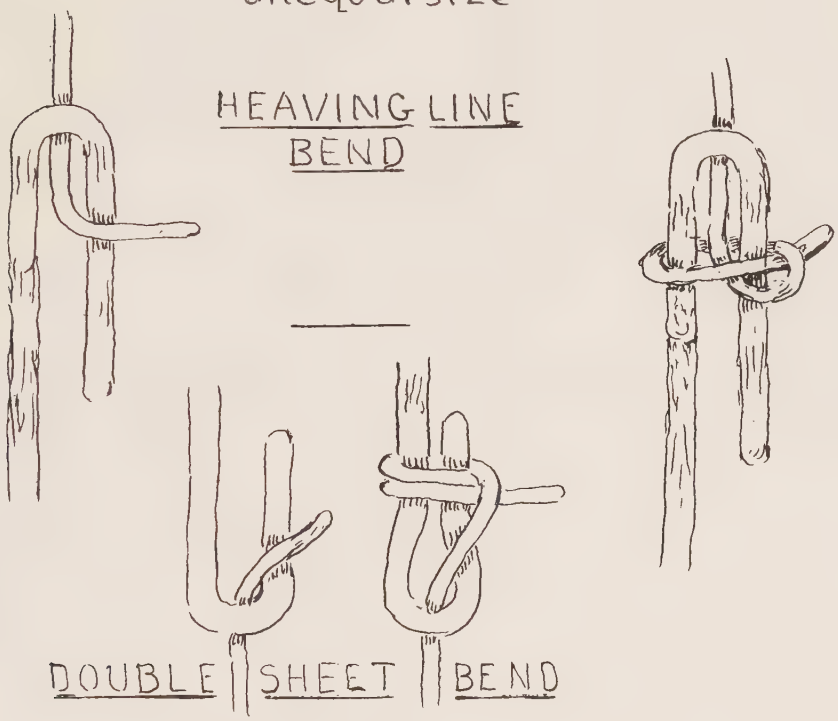

## Another Method

Figs. IV, V, VI



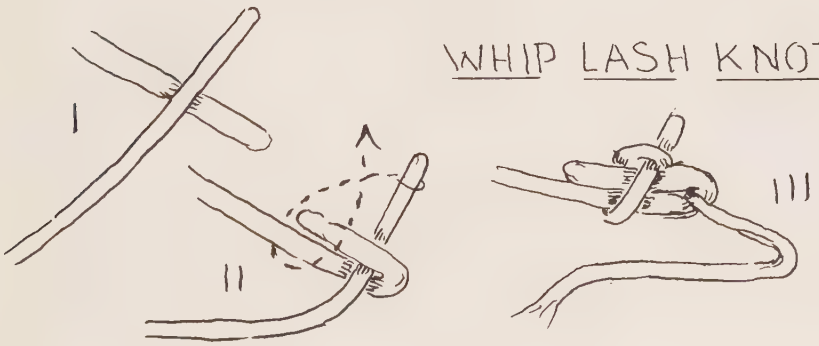
The combination of a Loop with a Half Hitch
Is a reliable Knot
for Joining two lines of
unequal size

HEAVING LINE
BEND



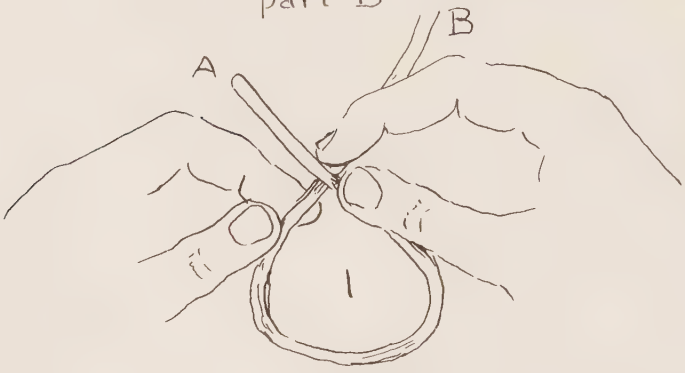
DOUBLE SHEET BEND

WHIP LASH KNOT

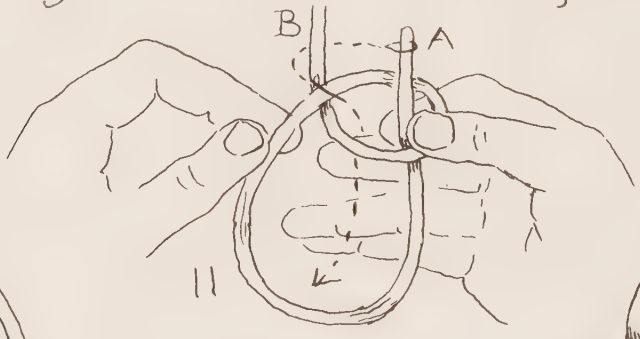


# BOWLINE

Lay the end A on the standing part B



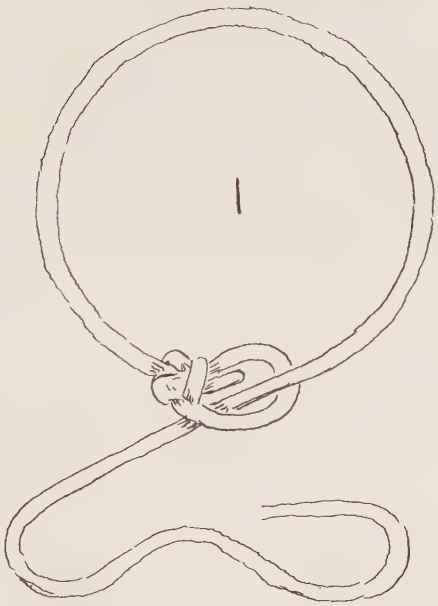

Turn the palm of the right hand up, Forming a loop with the end A through the loop

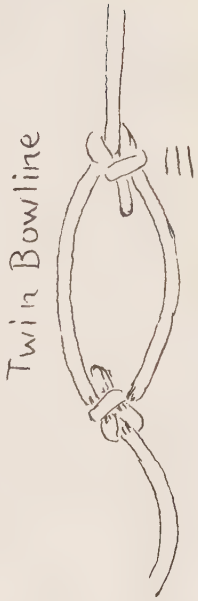



Pass A around B and down through loop.

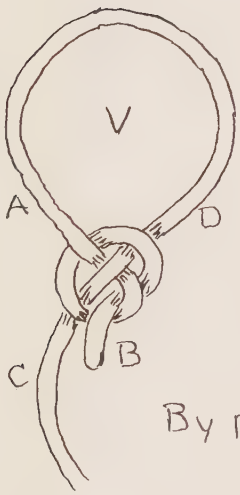
Figs. III, IV
Obverse and Reverse
of the Knot

# RUNNING BOWLINE




## Crabber's Knot



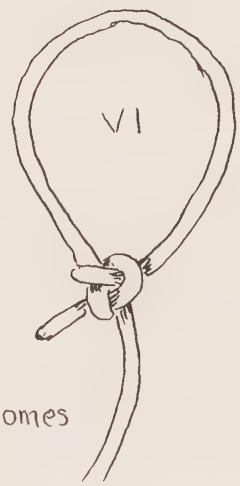


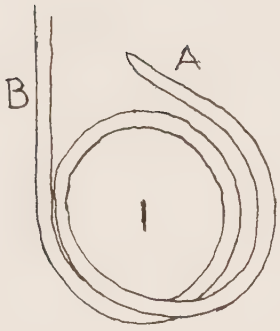

Fig. V is a Noose on the running Line CD
By pulling A & B the Noose becomes a Loop Fig VI

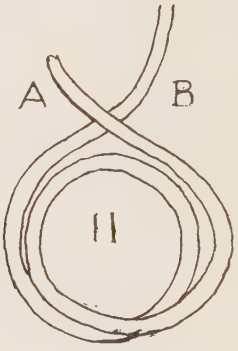
# PORTUGUESE BOWLINE

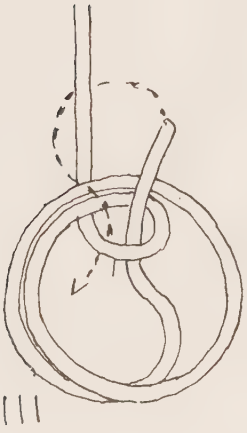
Chaise de Calfat — Caulker's Chair

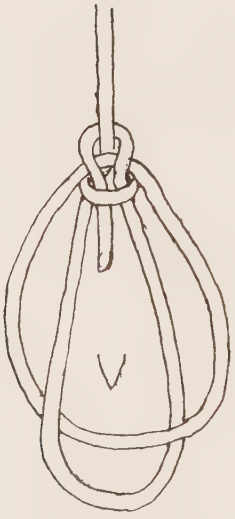
Fig. I - is a double Loop

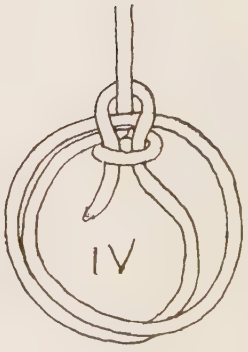
Fig. II - Where end A crosses the part B tie a Bowline (III-IV) around the two lines



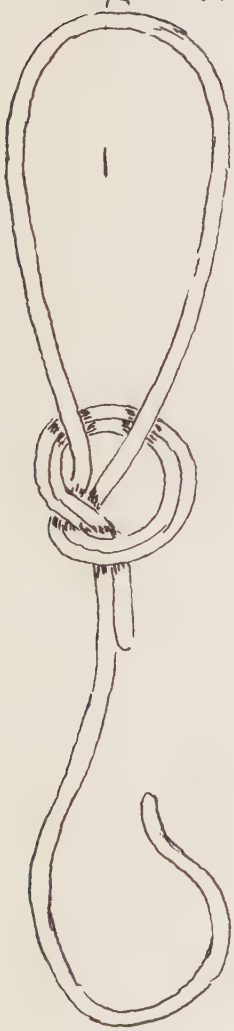




the result is an adjustable Double Loop

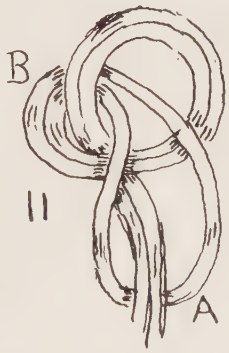
# BOWLINE - ON - BIGHT

This Knot
may be tied with the bight
on any part of the line
A short length of a long rope
may be used without
cutting it

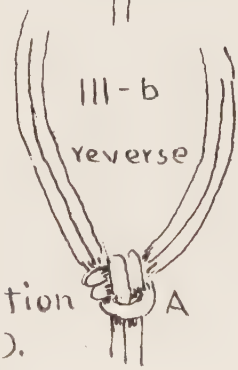



With the Loop A
tie an Overhand Knot
Fig. I

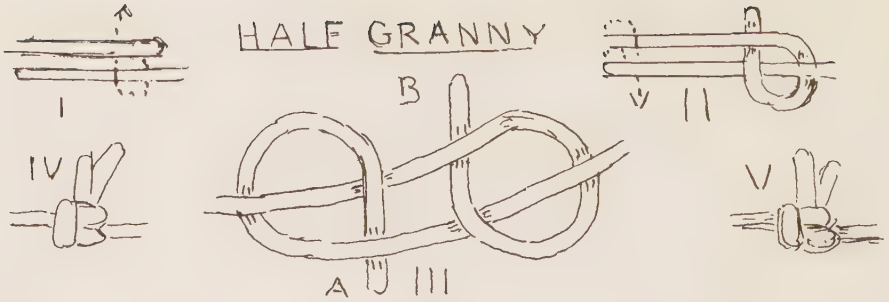
Pass the Loop A
back under the Knot
Fig. II




With the strands at B
Fig. II
pull the loop A into the position
shown in Figs. III-(a & b).



# HALF GRANNY




This knot, when pulled taut, is peculiar
Figs. IV, V
The two ends lie side by side
The two faces; both obverse and reverse,
are alike.

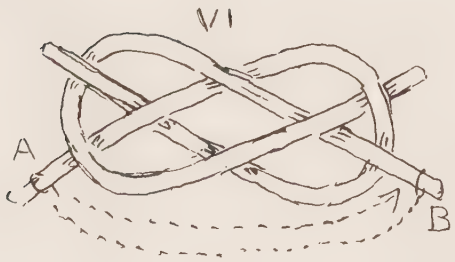
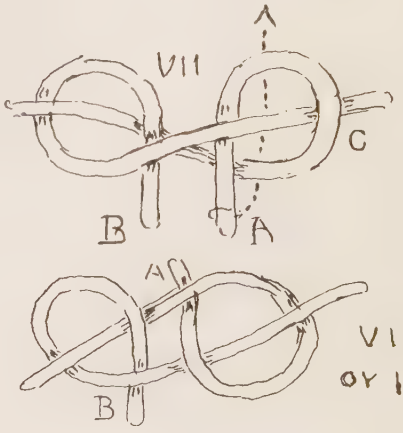
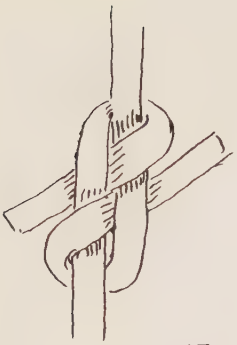



Fig. VI
is the form of the knot
shown on pages 15-16.
When pulled taut,
it takes the form shown
in Fig. IV (or V)

In Fig. VI interchange A & B
to form VII
In Fig. VII turn the right
hand half of the knot
over to form Fig. VIII
(or Fig. III above)
III, VI & VII, when taut are
alike and are forms of the
HALF GRANNY

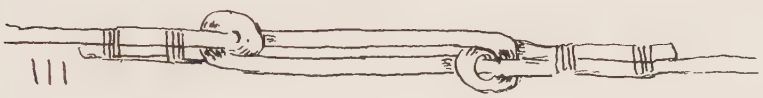




## THE GRASS KNOT

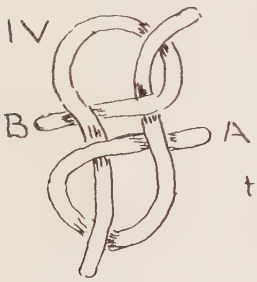
is the Half Granny as a bend for straps, straw, grass or such flat material

## THE REEVING LINE BEND

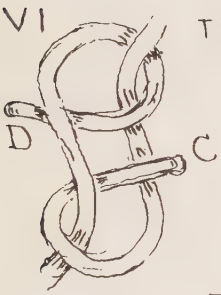



is a form of the Half Granny

NOTE



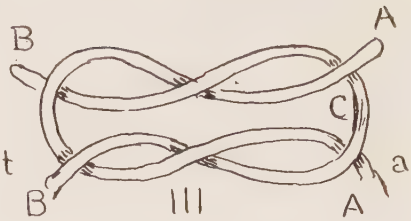

In the Half Granny Fig. IV by interchanging the ends A & B the knot passes into the Oblique Granny Fig. V

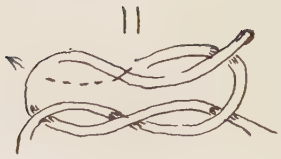



The Half Granny must not be confused with Fig. VI, which slips and which, by interchanging C and D, passes into the Thief (Oblique Reef) Knot Fig. VII

# THE GRANNY

Tie an
Overhand Knot
Fig I



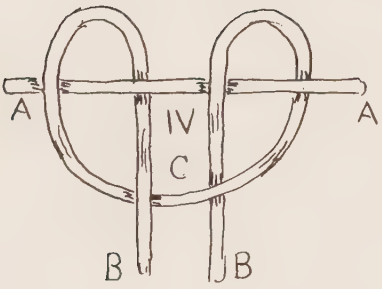

Tie
another backwards
Fig II

in such manner that
the ends A A
lie on opposite sides of the bight C

---

# GRANNY
and
# CLOVE HITCH

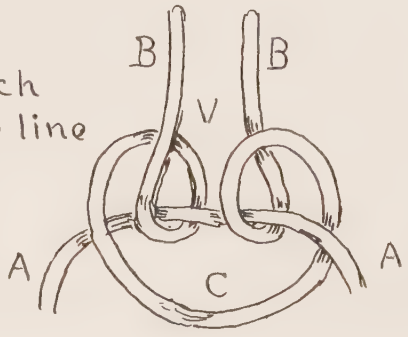
See page 5, Fig II




Straighten
the line A A, Fig III
The parts BB-C become a
Clove Hitch
around the line A A

A Granny, therefore, may be tied as follows.

Tie a
Clove Hitch
around the line
A A
Fig. IV




Turn the
ends BB up
around A
and
pull B B and C
Fig. V

# OBLIQUE GRANNY

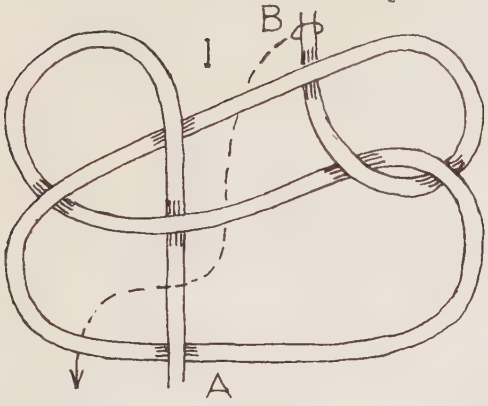
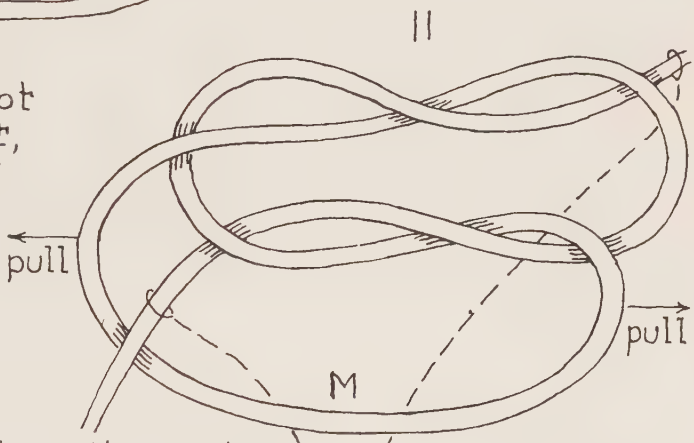


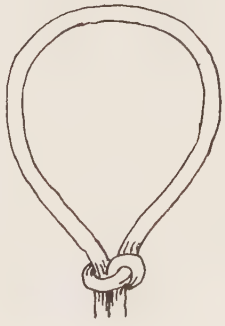

Fig I is the Half Granny. Pass the end B down under two strands and over the strand A. The knot becomes Fig II The Oblique Granny

When this knot is pulled taut, it slips apart and will not hold.



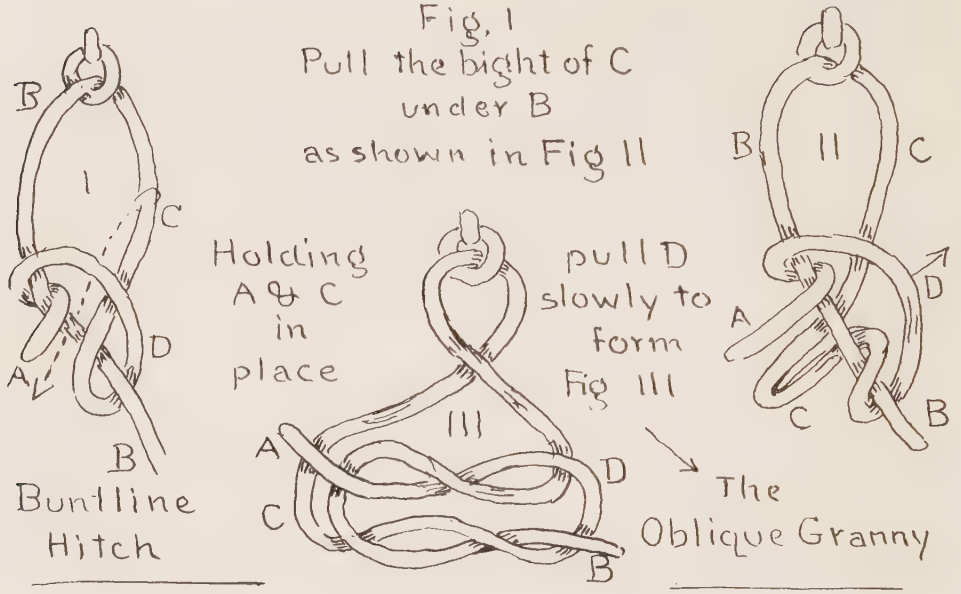

But, by bringing the ends A & B together Fig. II, by holding A & B in one hand and the part M in the other, Fig II becomes a reliable Loop.

See page 5

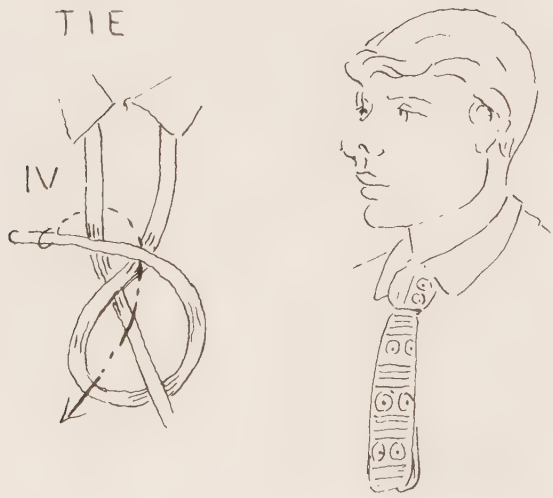


The Japanese method of tying this Loop is shown on page 148.

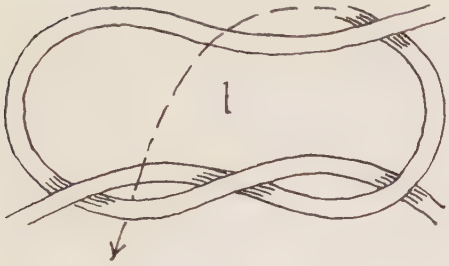
# BUNTLINE HITCH AND OBLIQUE GRANNY

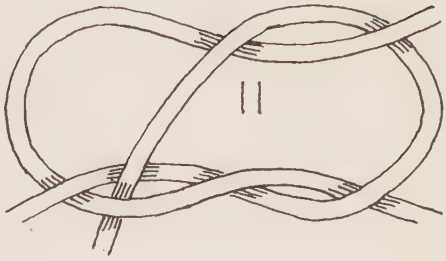



FOUR-IN-HAND TIE



# SINGLE CARRICK BEND



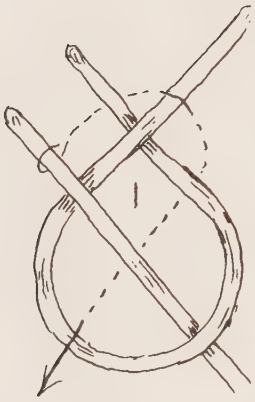

The two bights that form the finished knot, lie on planes perpendicular to each other.
The lay of the strands resembles that of the four strand Round Braid.

Single Carrick

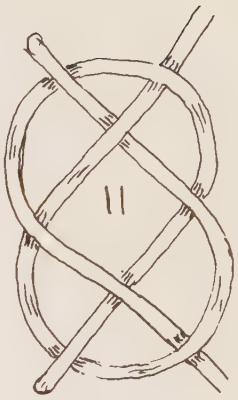
Fig. IV
Single Carrick
and Fig. V
Half Carrick
are very much alike.
They differ in the
braiding of their
strands,
alternately
over and under
in Fig V
very irregular
in Fig IV

Half Carrick

# DOUBLE CARRICK
## No. 1

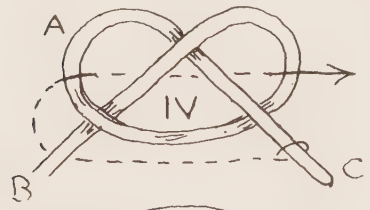



This Knot differs from the Double Carrick No 2 by the irregular braiding of the strands




III

Fig. V begins with an Overhand Knot Fig. IV



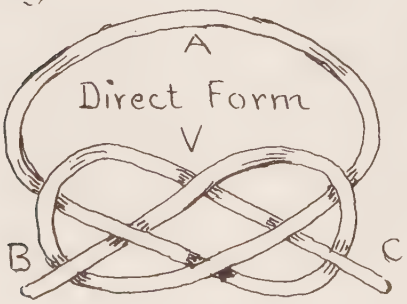
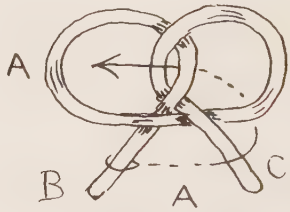
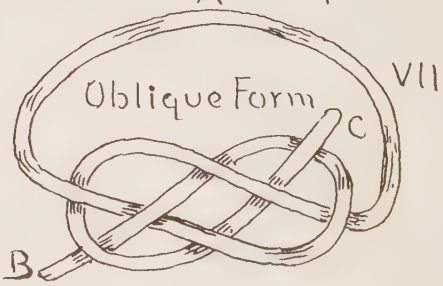




Fig. VII begins with the Miller's Knot Fig. VI

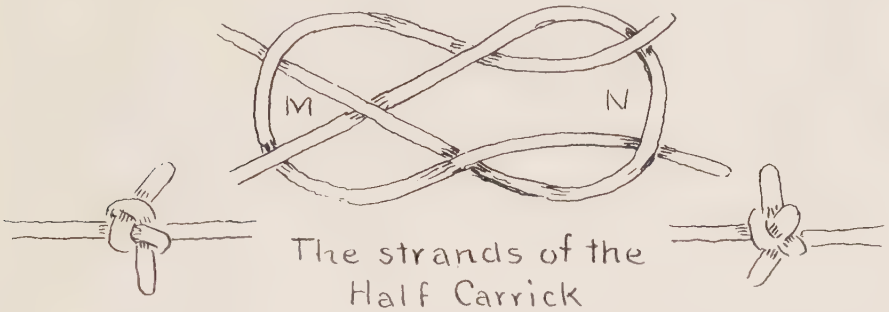



See p. 106



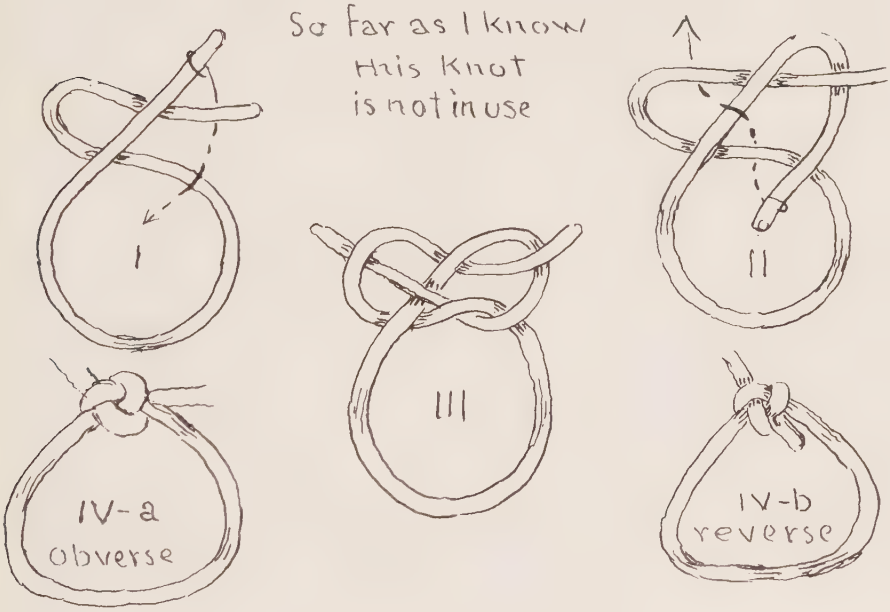
# HALF CARRICK

This is Nameless-2 of the first edition




The strands of the
Half Carrick
in one half (M) of the knot, have the lay characteristic
of the Double Carrick-No. 2.
The strands of the other half (N) correspond with the
lay of the Granny.

So far as I know
this knot
is not in use



# OBLIQUE HALF CARRICK

In Fig II
bring the ends
A & B
together

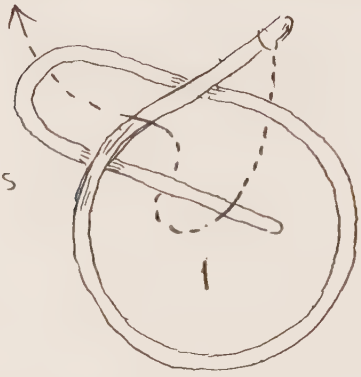
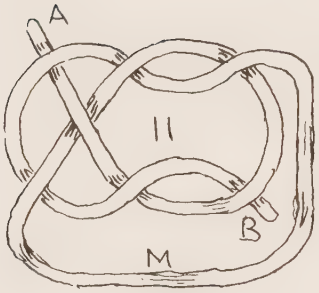
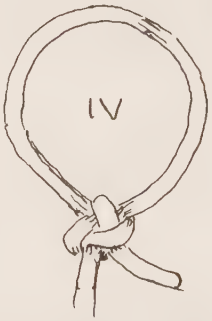
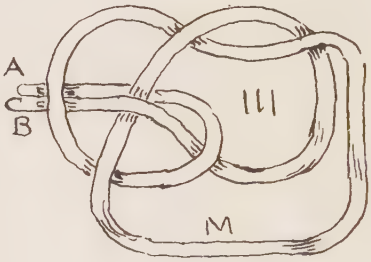



Fig III
Hold A & B
in one hand and
pull M




# HALF CARRICK and MILLER'S KNOT

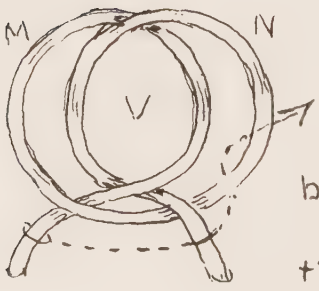
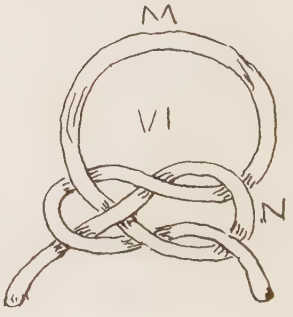
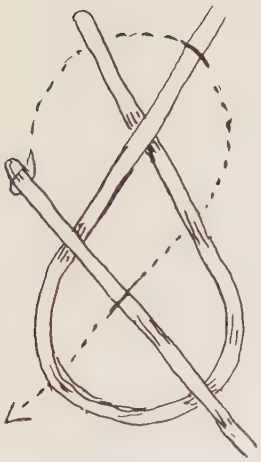



Fig. V,
the Miller's Knot
(pages 12, 106)
can pass
by a slight change
into Fig. VI,
the Half Carrick

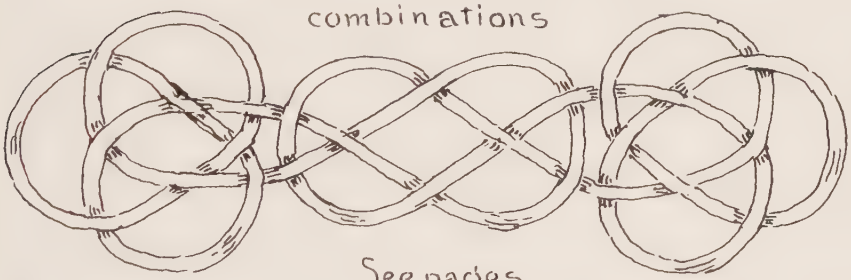


# DOUBLE CARRICK
## No. 2

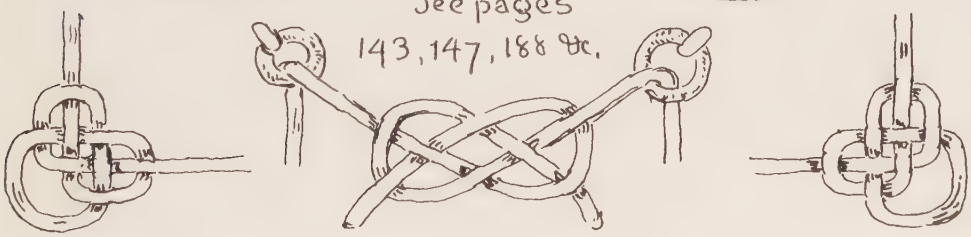


This knot
differs from the
Double Carrick No 1
by the
regular braiding
of its strands

The
symmetry & beauty
of this knot is such that
it often appears in ornamental
combinations



See pages
143, 147, 188 &c.



# OBLIQUE DOUBLE CARRICK
## No. 2

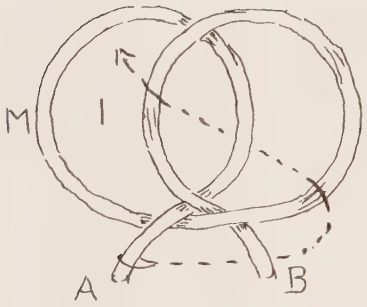



Fig. I
the two
Half
Hitches of
the
Clove Hitch

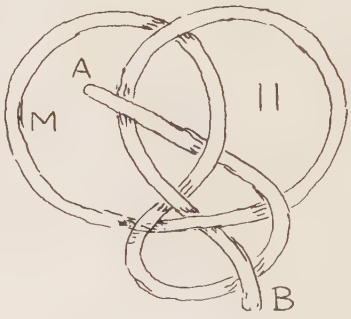



Fig. III
the
Oblique
Double Carrick
No. 2

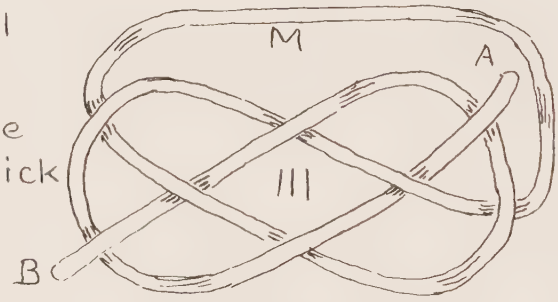
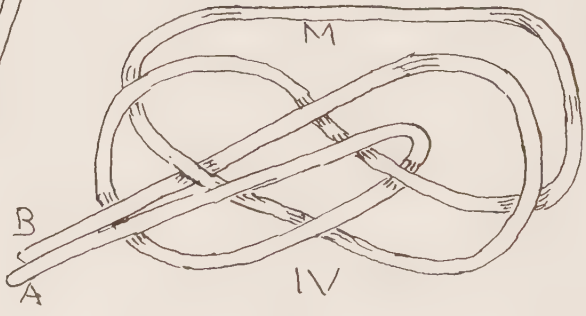
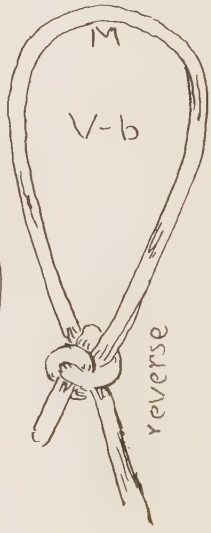



Fig. IV
the ends
A & B
are brought
together

Hold A and B
and pull the standing part M



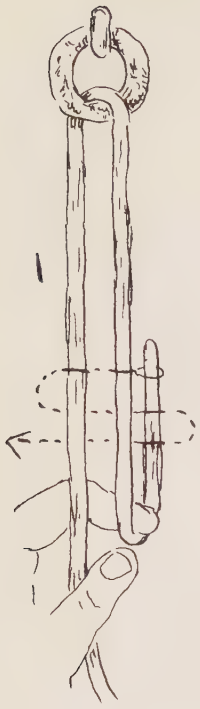



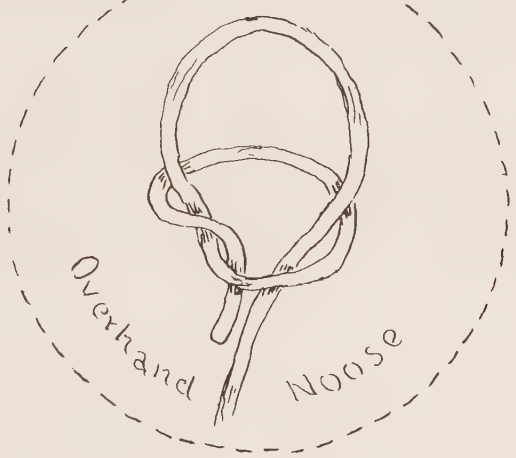
# NOOSE

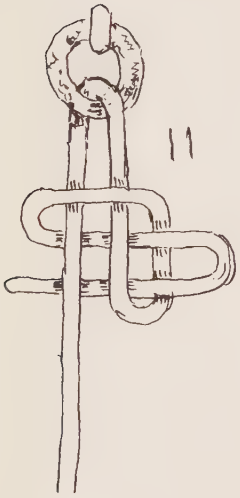
Halter Tie
Figs. I, II, III

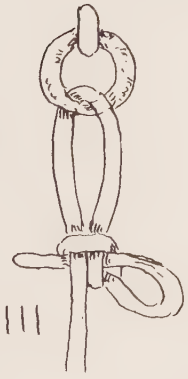
Figure of 8 Tie
Figs. IV, V, VI

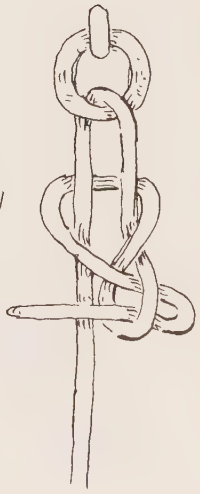
See page 103



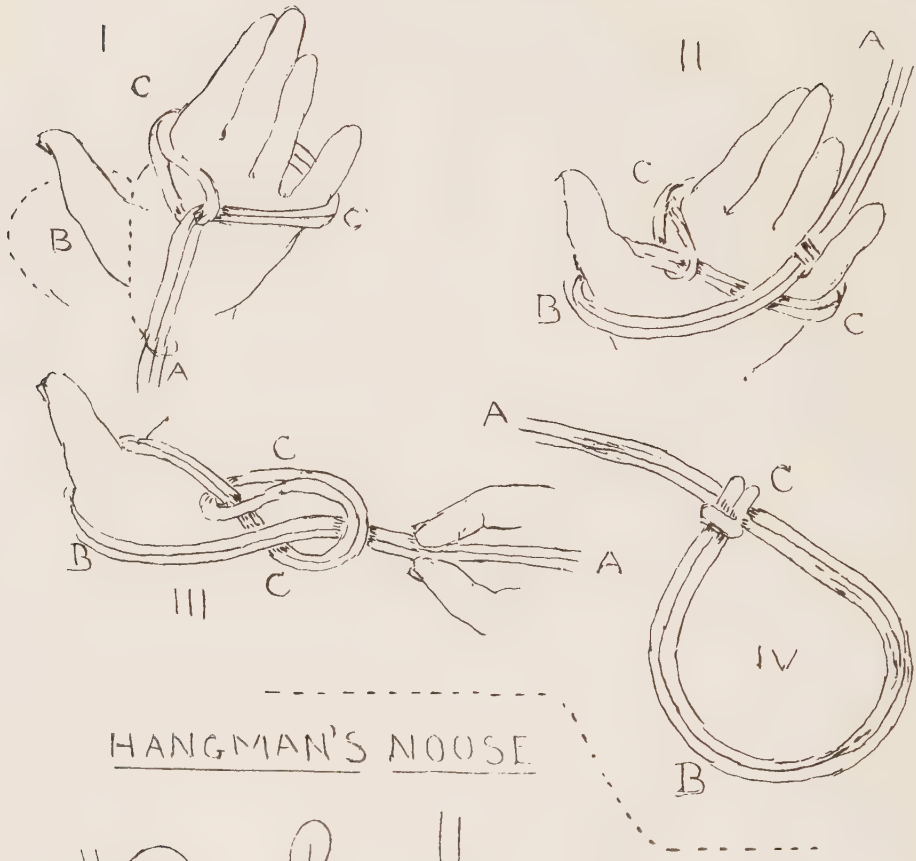


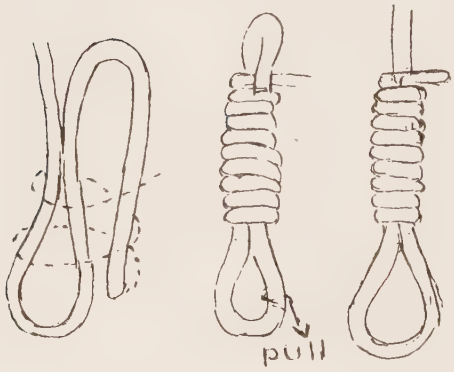





## DOUBLE NOOSE



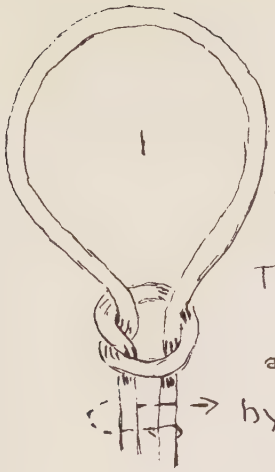

## HANGMAN'S NOOSE

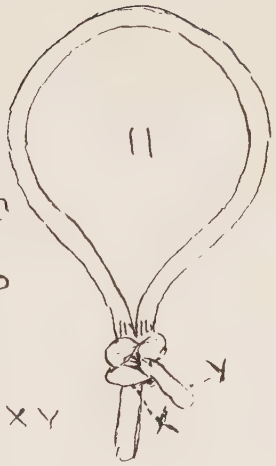



The Hangman's Noose is tied with eight or nine turns of the rope

# LOOP

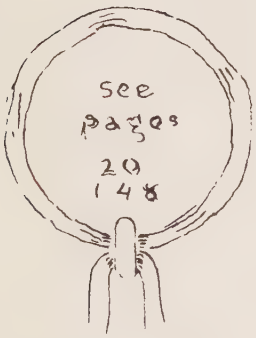
## Noose & Half Hitch

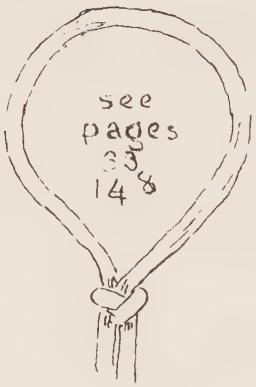


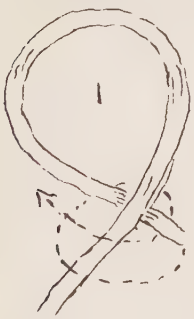

The size of the loop may be changed after the knot is tied by manipulating X Y

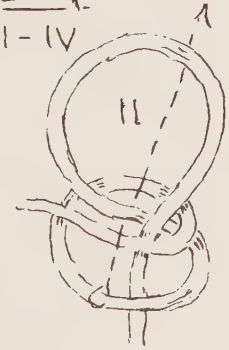
## Japanese Loops

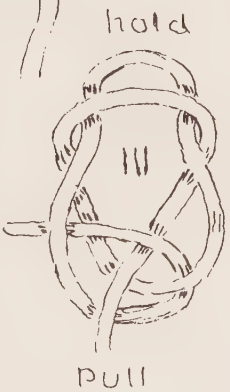


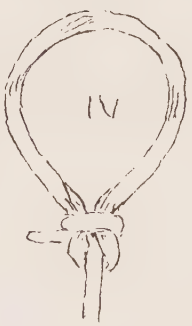



## Angler's Loop I - IV



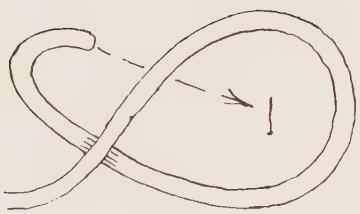



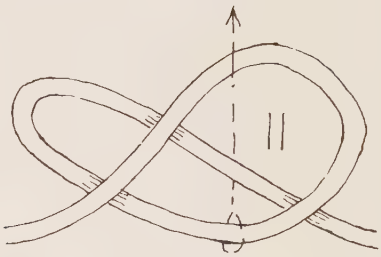



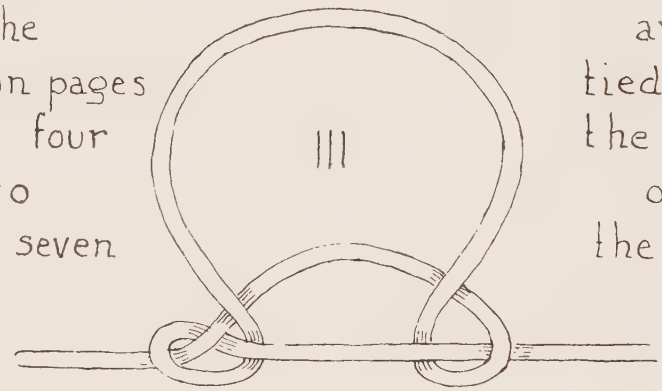
# 44

# ARTILLERY
# or
# MAN-HARNESS
# KNOT

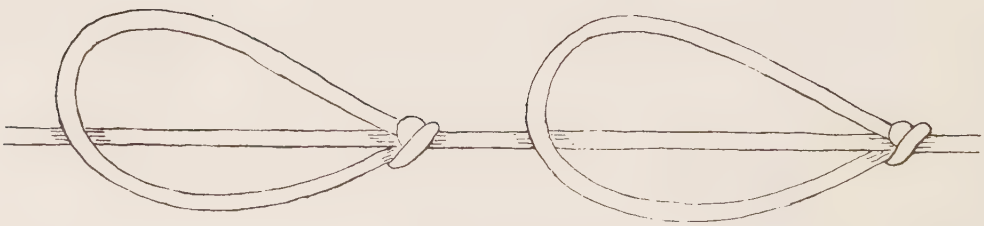


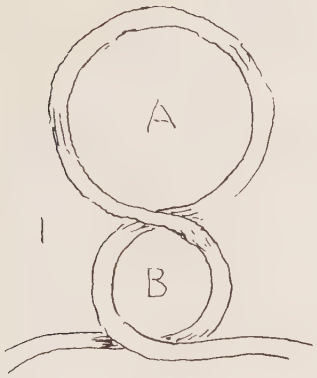

The Knots on pages Forty four to Forty seven



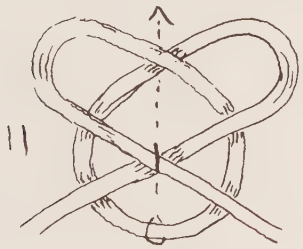

are tied with the bight of the line



## LINEMAN'S KNOT



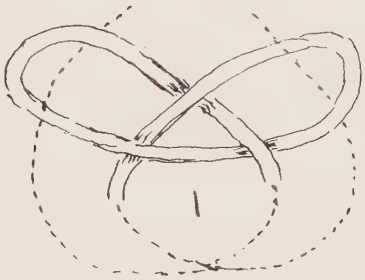

Pass A
down behind B



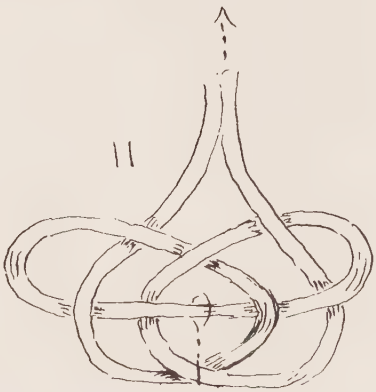
## LOOP

beginning with an
Overhand Knot

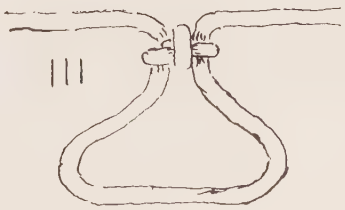
Fig. 1



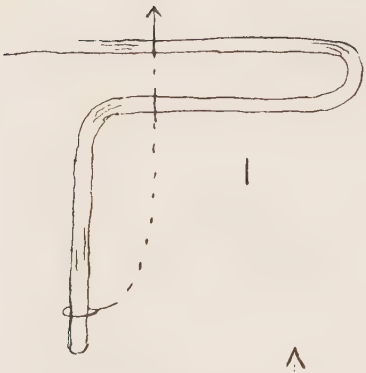

Pull

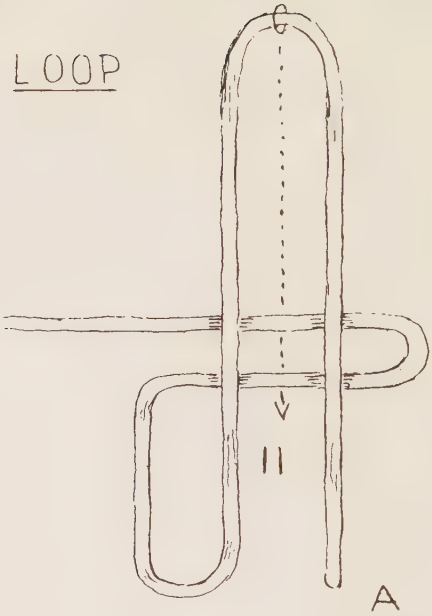


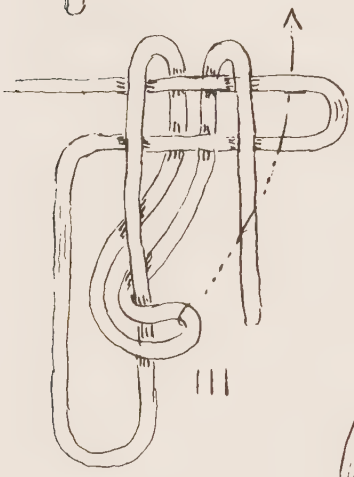

Pull

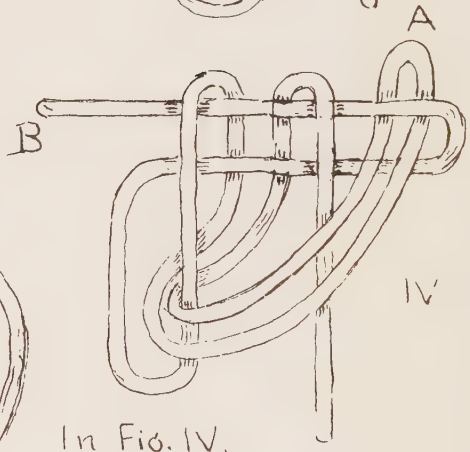


# DOUBLE LOOP

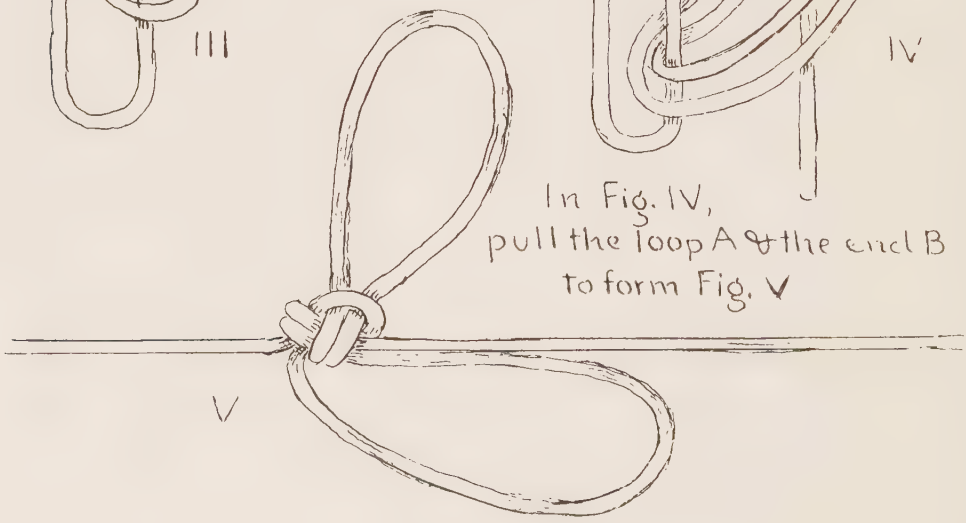


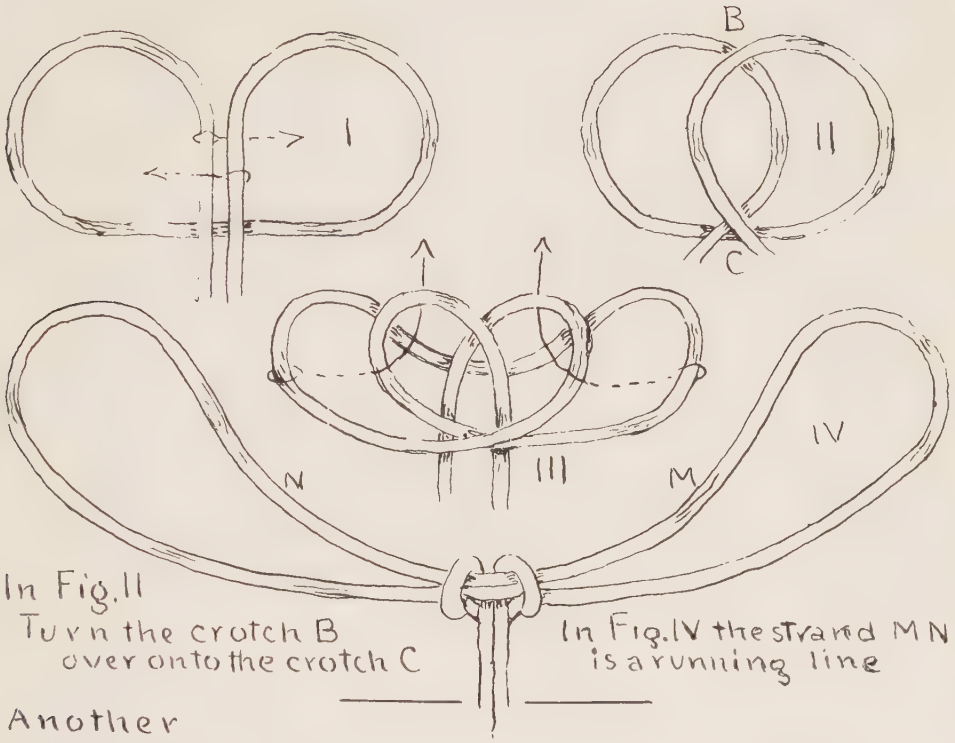




In Fig. IV,
pull the loop A & the end B
to form Fig. V



# DOUBLE LOOPS

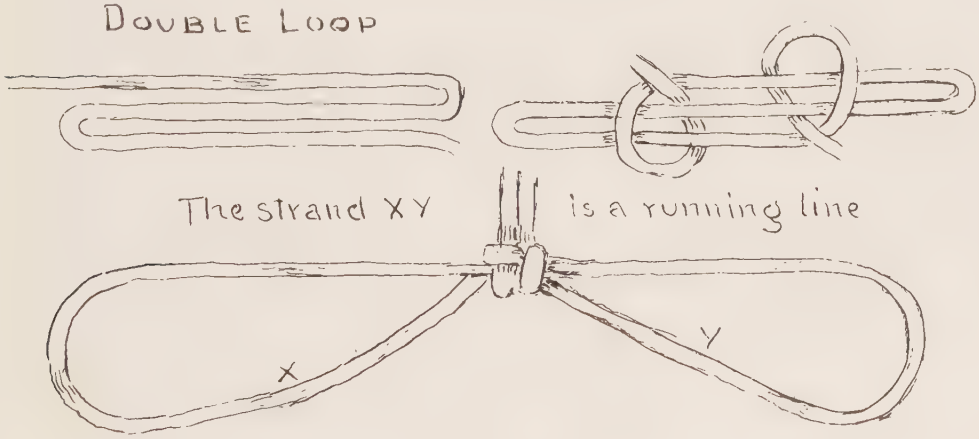
## SPANISH BOWLINE



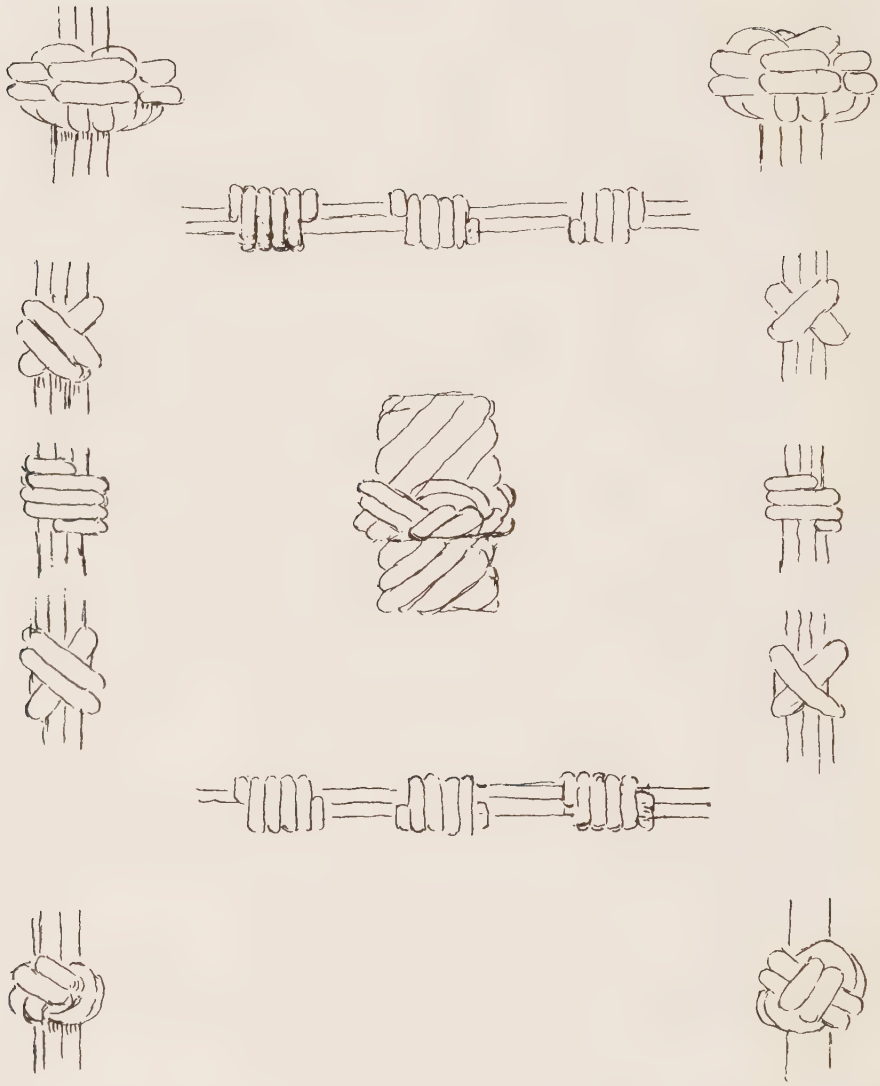

In Fig. II
Turn the crotch B
over onto the crotch C

In Fig. IV the strand MN
is a running line

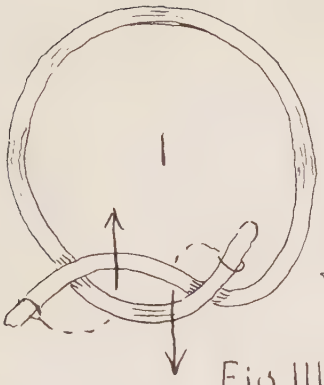
## Another DOUBLE LOOP



# STOPPER KNOTS



# STOPPER KNOT
## of two Strands



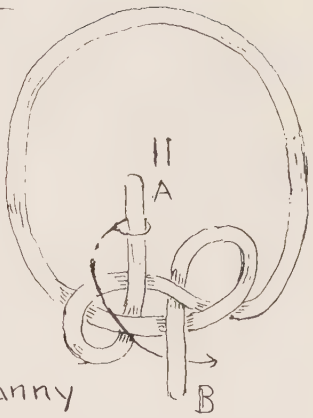
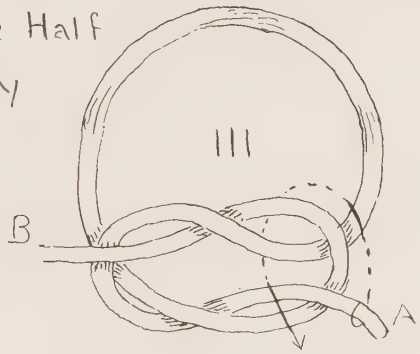
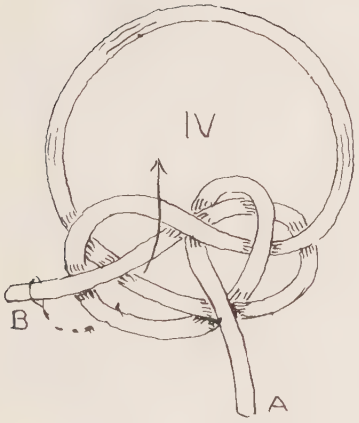
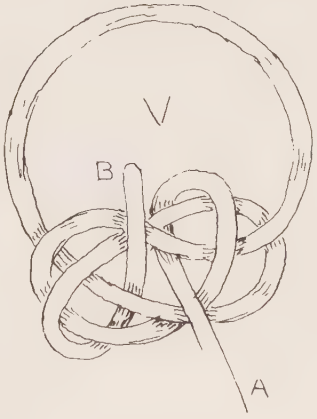




Fig II
Pass A under B
to Form
Fig. III - The Oblique Granny

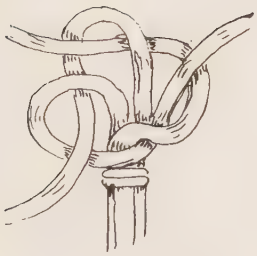
Fig. II is the Half Granny



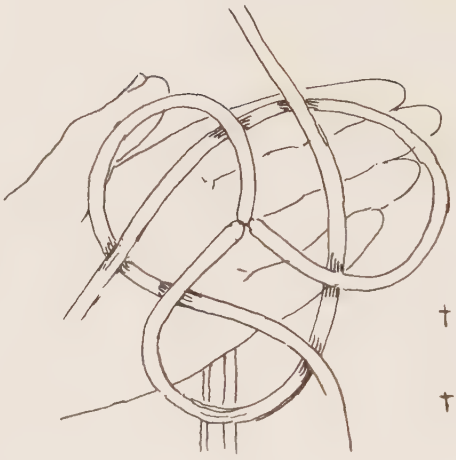





# WALL KNOT

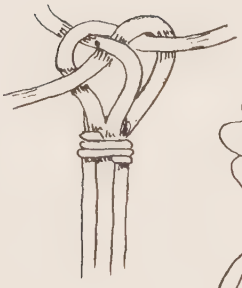


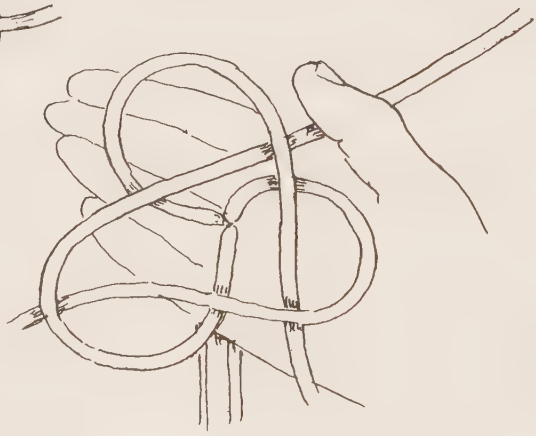
With 3 cords
the Wall may be
tied
to the right
or
to the left

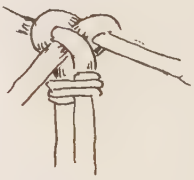


With a
rope
the Wall must
follow
the lay of the
strands

# CROWN KNOT

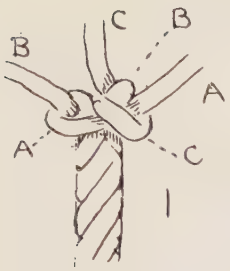




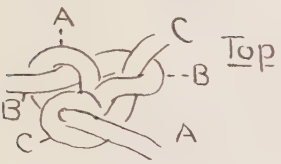


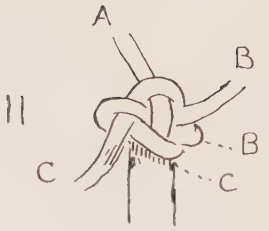
# MAN-ROPE KNOT

A combination of the Wall & Crown with the strands doubled

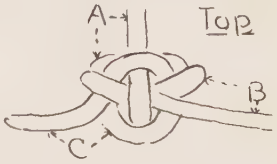



Single Wall



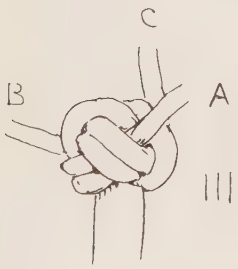




Single Wall & Crown



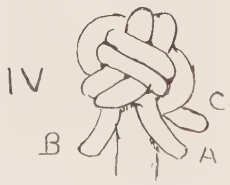

In doubling each strand follows its own lay

The Crown Fig. II brings each end against its own part



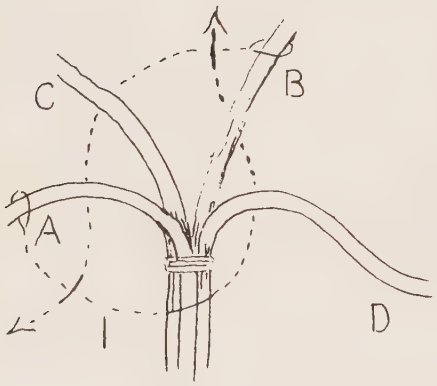

Double Wall & Single Crown

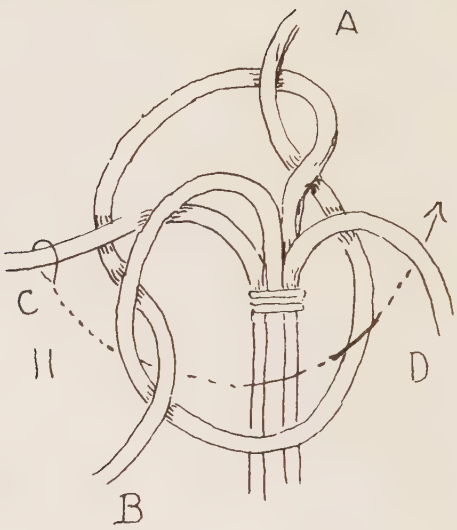
The 3 ends A B C Fig III are passed down through the center of the knot Fig. IV and are cut off



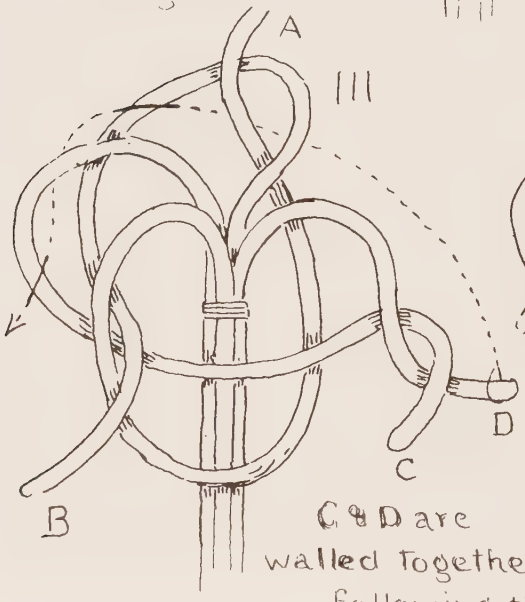

Double Wall & Crown

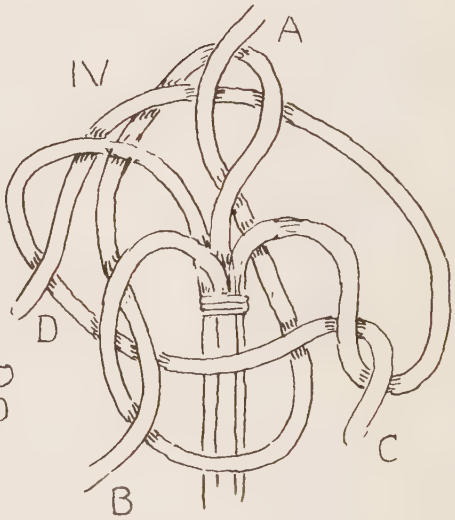
# TWIN WALL KNOT



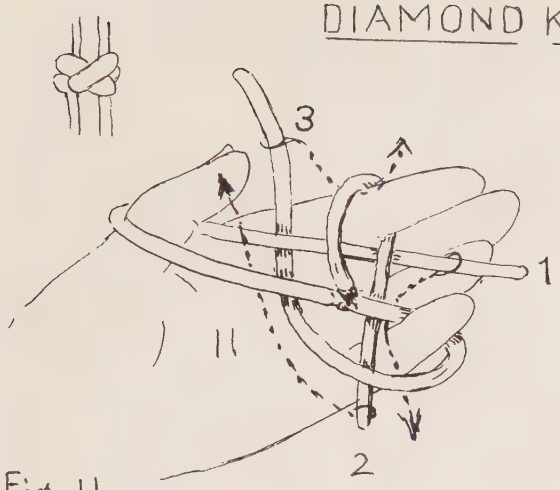

Wall A & B together
around C & D
Fig I, II




C & D are
walled together
Following the dotted lines

# DIAMOND KNOT



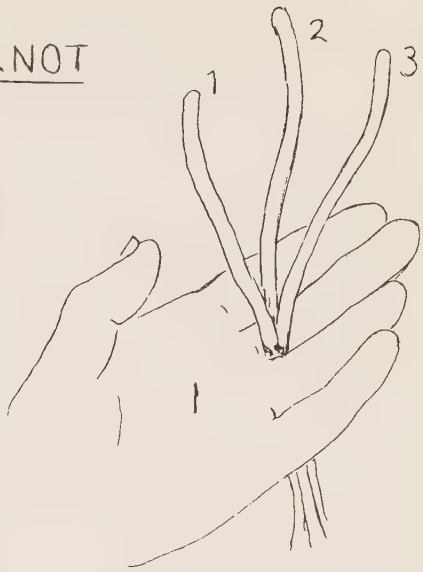




Fig. II

Pass 1 around the thumb,
2 around the forefinger,
3 around the little finger
forming 3 loops

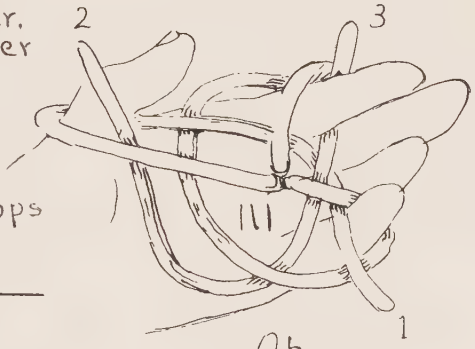
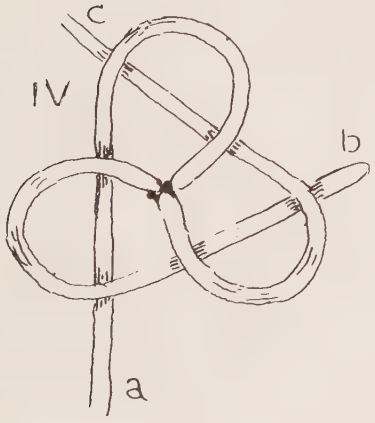
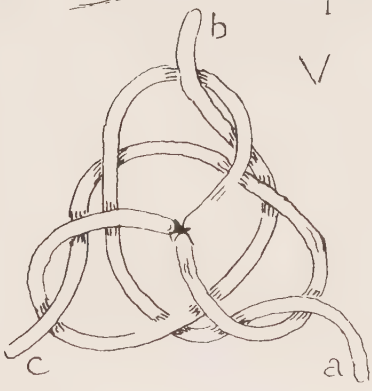



Fig. III

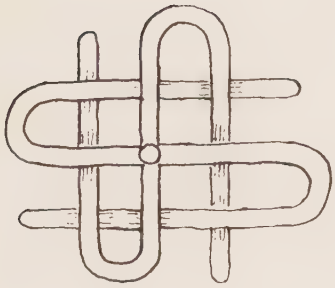
Pass the ends through the loops in the order shown



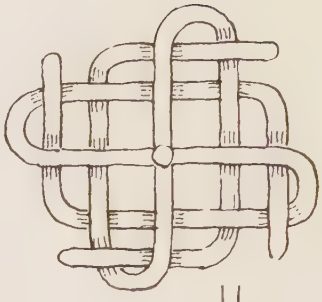

or



# DIAMOND KNOT of Four Strands



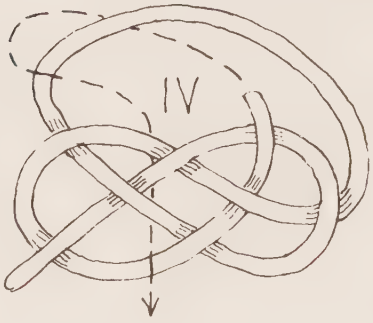
III



II

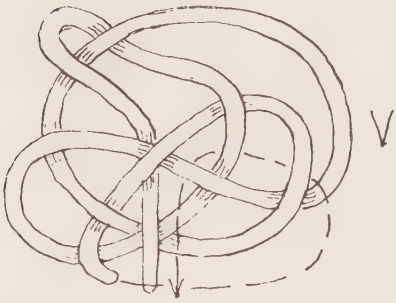
## DIAMOND of Two Strands

Fig IV
The
Oblique
Double Carrick
No 2
See page 40
Fig III

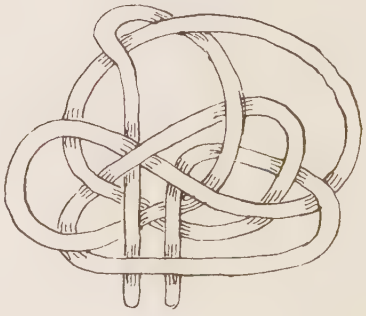


IV

VII



V



VI

# DOUBLE DIAMOND

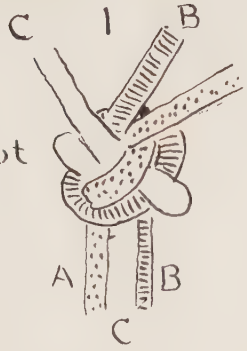


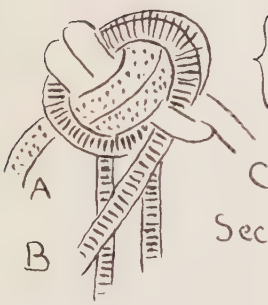

Fig I is the Diamond Knot

In doubling each strand follows its own lay

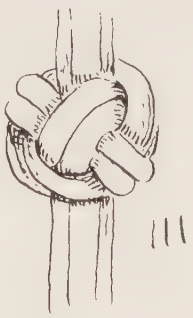
For practise with this, and with the various Stopper Knots.
the construction is more easily followed if the strands are of different colors.

First stage.

II




In Fig. I
pass A over C & under B
pass B over A & under C
pass C over B & under A
to form Fig II

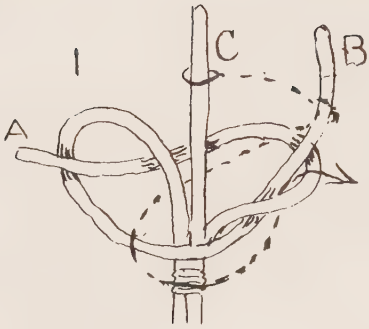


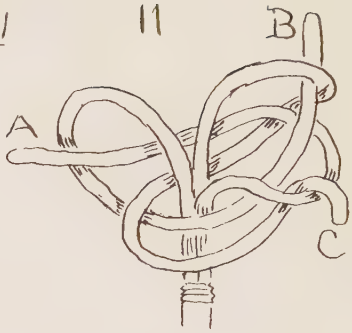
III

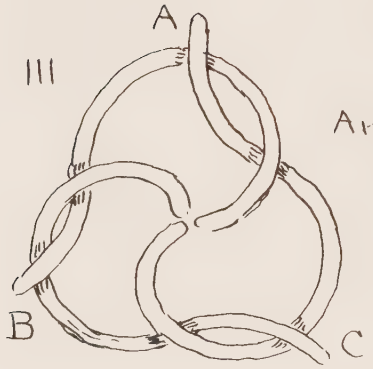
Second stage

In Fig. II
pass A over both strands of C & under both strands of B
pass B over both strands of A & under both strands of C
pass C over both strands of B & under both strands of A

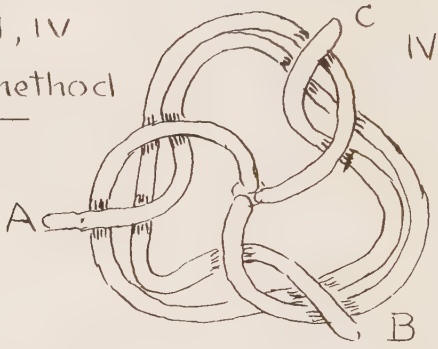
## SINGLE MATTHEW WALKER



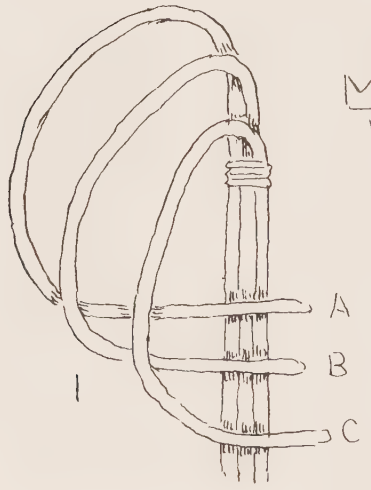



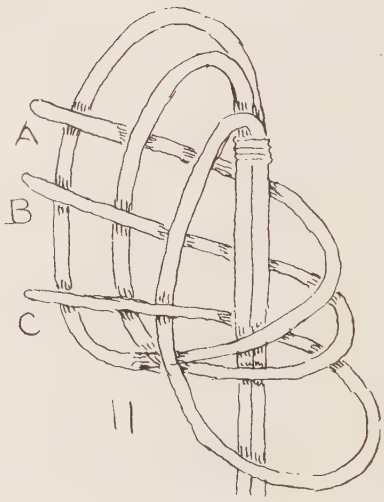



Figs. III, IV
Another method



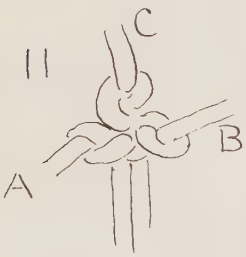

## DOUBLE MATTHEW WALKER

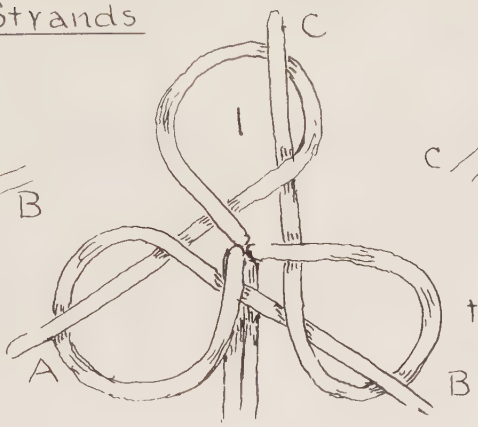


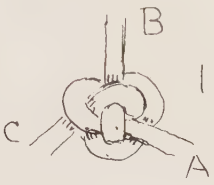


# INVERTED WALL KNOT

## Button of 3 Strands



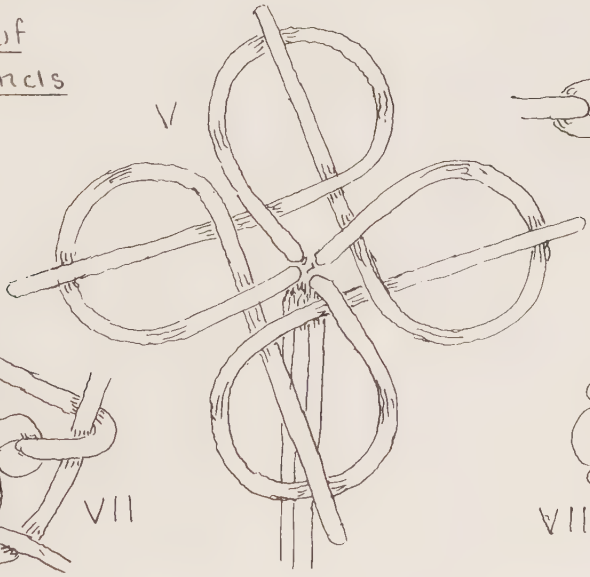



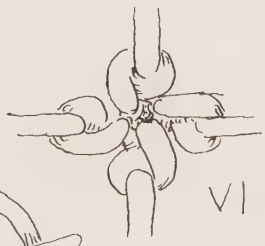

In Fig III the 3 strands A, B & C are crowned

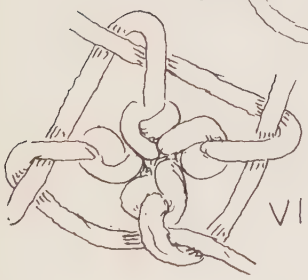
In Fig. IV the 3 ends are passed down through the centre and cutt off

---

## Button of 4 strands



# STAR KNOT

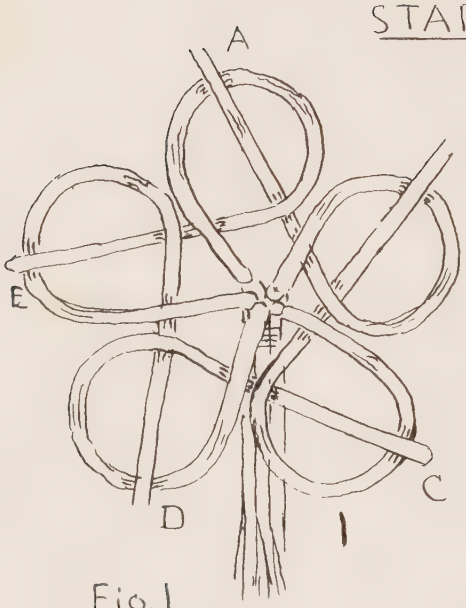



Fig. I
Inverted Wall Knot
of 5 strands

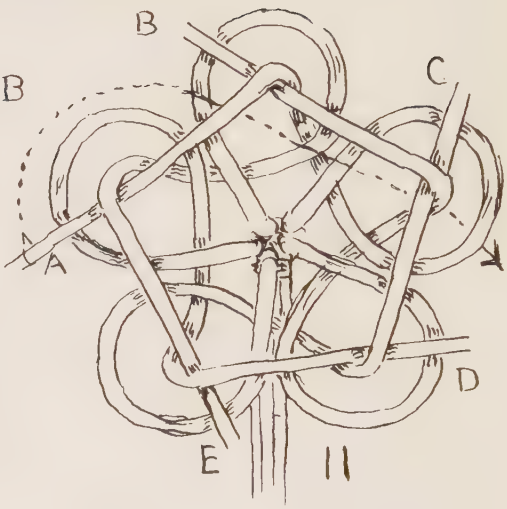



Fig. II
The 5 strands
A, B, C, D, E
are crowned

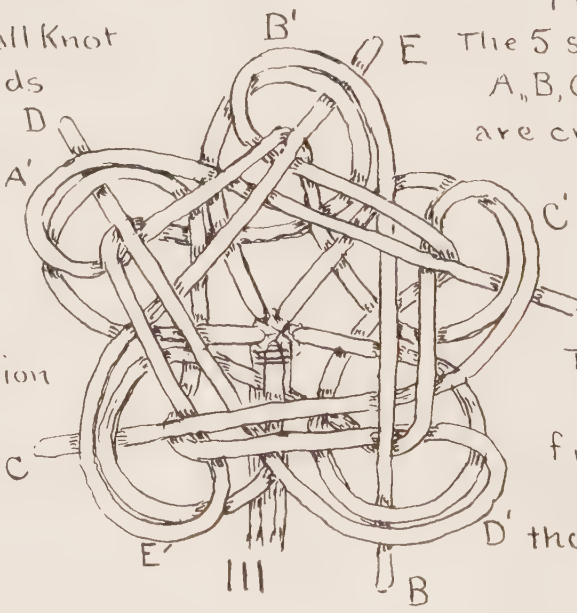



Fig. III
A'A, B'B, C'C
D'D & E'E
show
the next position
of the
5 strands

The knot
is
finished
on
the next page

# STAR KNOT

Continued

IV

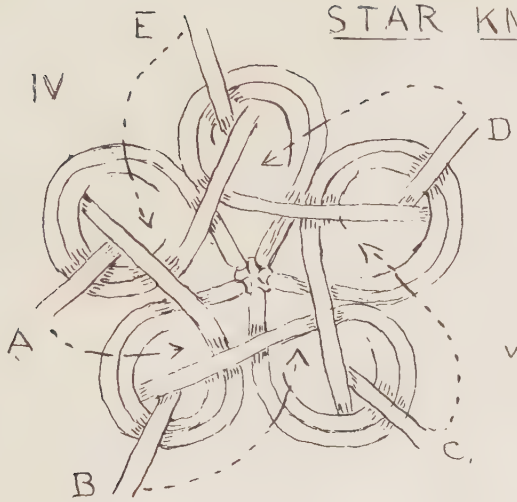
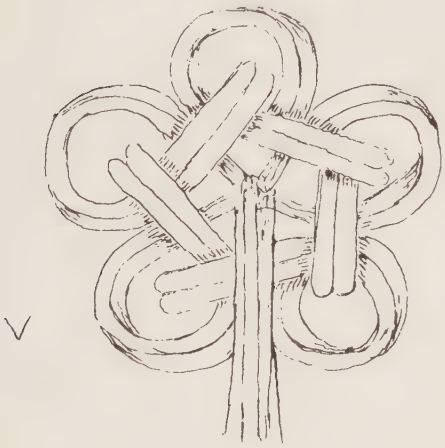



Fig IV
is
the reverse side of
Fig. III
with some of the strands
omitted
to avoid confusion

Fig V
(reverse side)
The ends A, B, C, D and E
following the arrows in Fig IV
pass up through
the bights and the center of the
knot



V

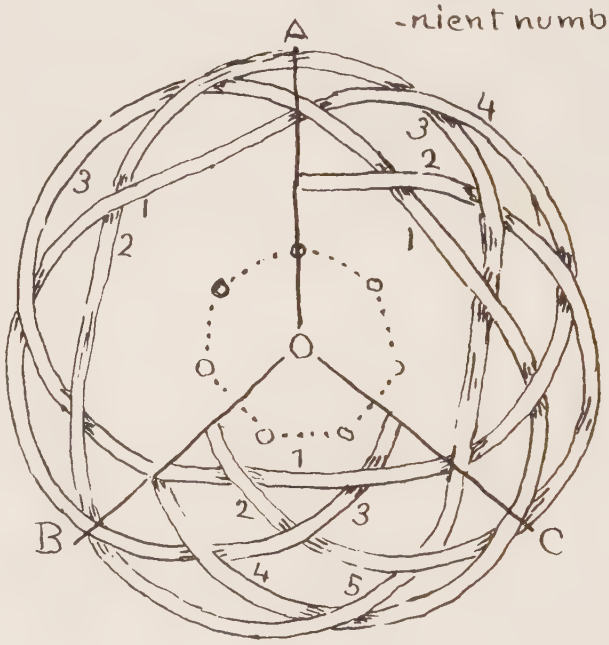
VI

VIII

# TURK'S HEAD

A Turk's Head may be defined as a complex of like interlacing circles so united as to form a single line, and whose centers are the angles of a regular polygon of 3, 4, 5 or of any convenient number of sides.

This diagram shows 3 forms of Turk's Head with the same heptagonal center.




The lines AO, BO, CO, divide the figure into three sections

The section AOB represents a heptagonal Turk's Head of three strands

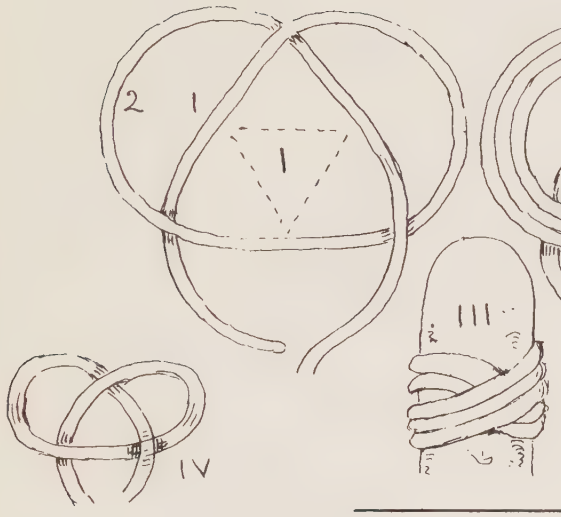
the section AOC of 4 strands

the section BOC of 5 strands

# TURK'S HEAD

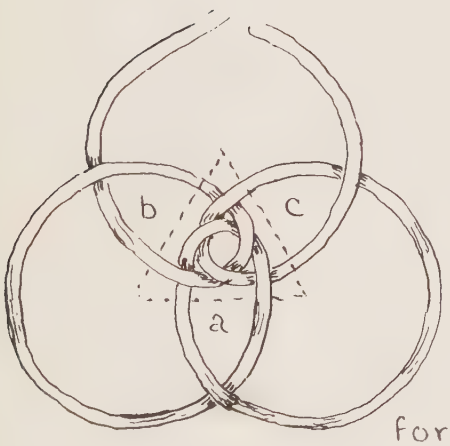
## Triangular Center

Two strands




This Turk's Head
is the
Overhand Knot
Fig. IV

## A Triangular Turk's Head with 4 Strands



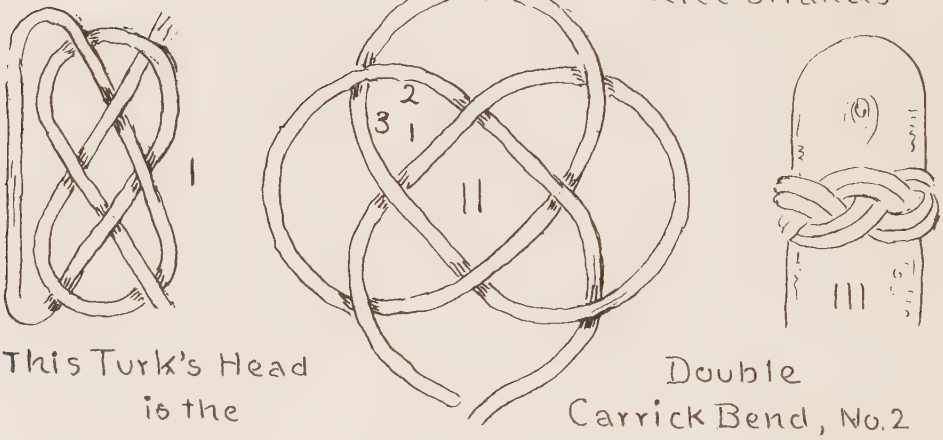

In this Turk's Head the circles
are joined in one line
by means of
loops
a, b, c.

On account of the crowded
interlacing
at the center of the knot
this method is not practicable
for centers of four or more sides

# TURK'S HEAD

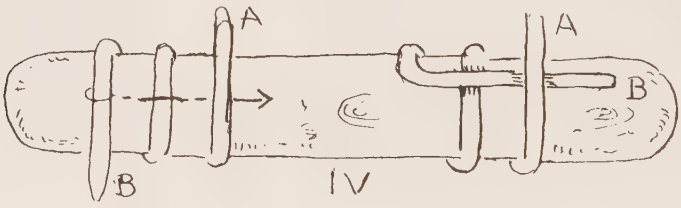
## Quadrangular Center

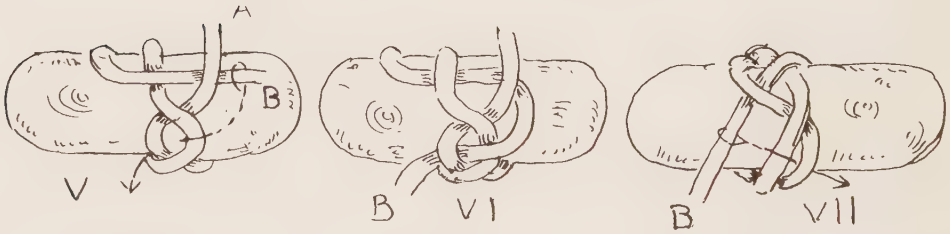
Three strands

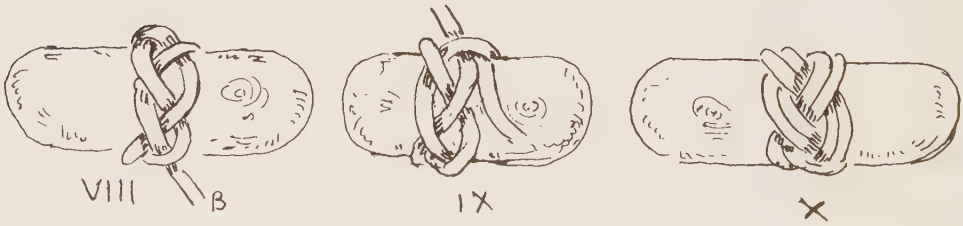



This Turk's Head is the Double Carrick Bend, No. 2

Fig 1



# TURK'S HEAD

of
3 strands
and
pentangular center

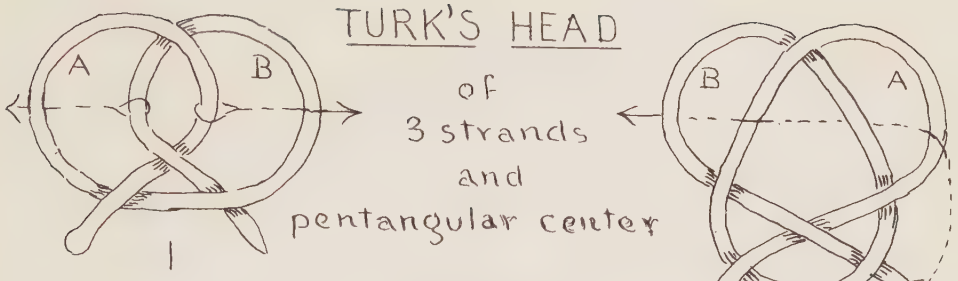
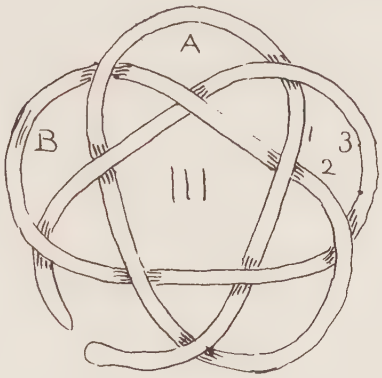
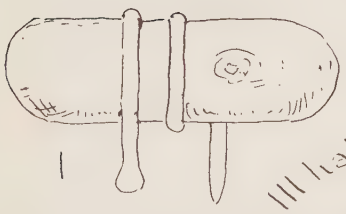
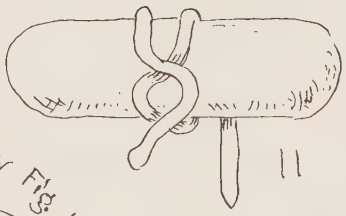


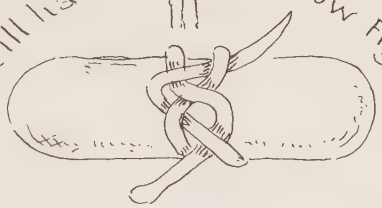

Fig. I
is
a form of
the
Figure of Eight
Knot
page 12

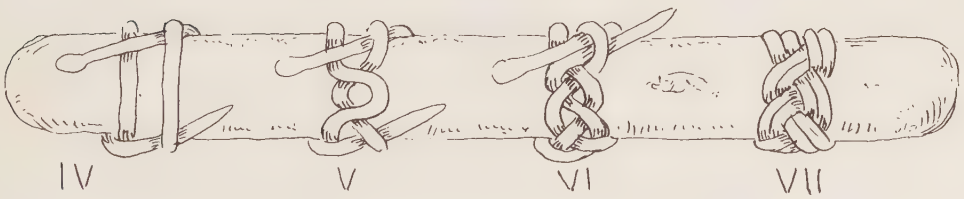





Turn III half over to show Fig. IV



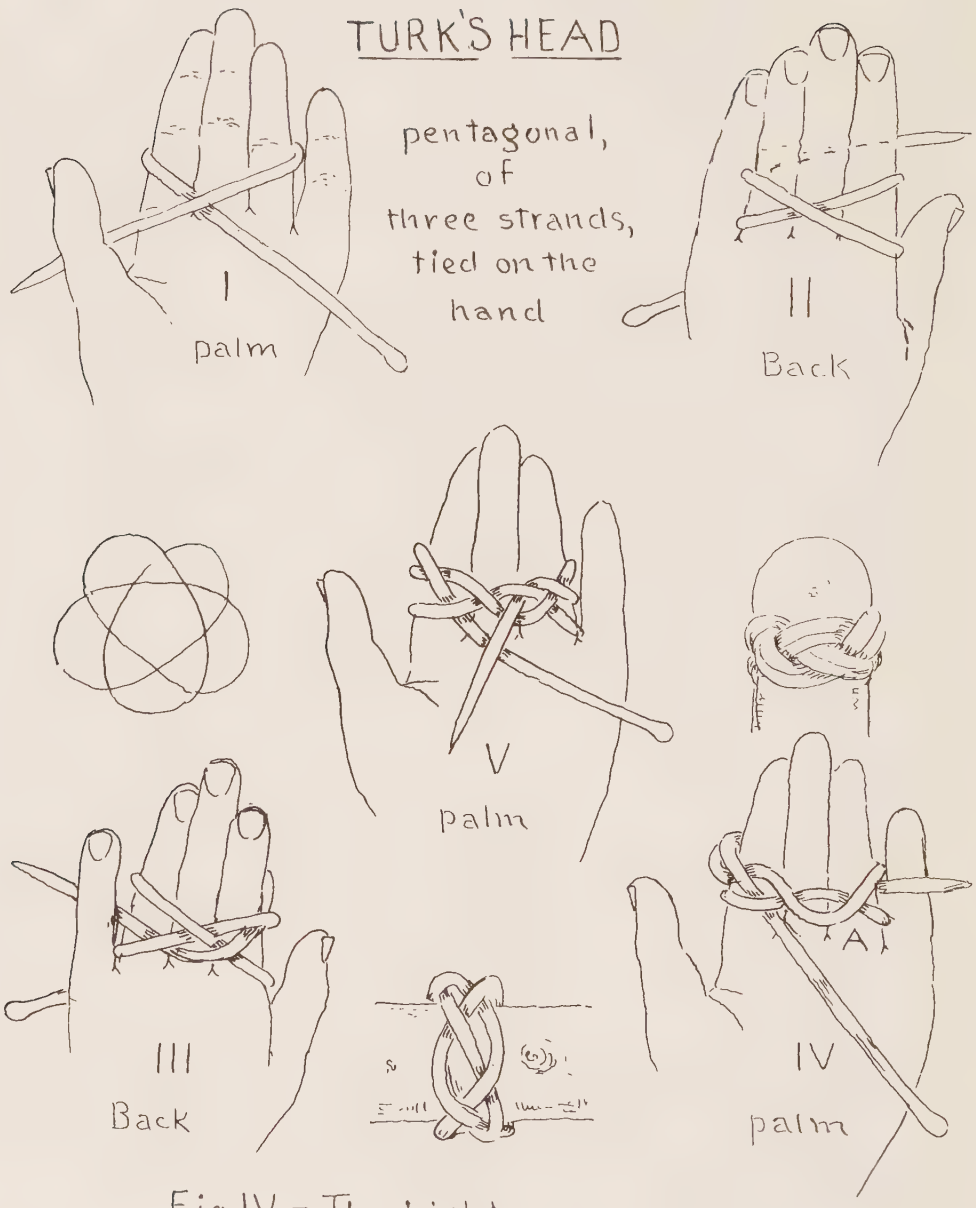



Fig IV – The bights are crossed at A

# TURK'S HEAD

of

Four strands

and pentangular center

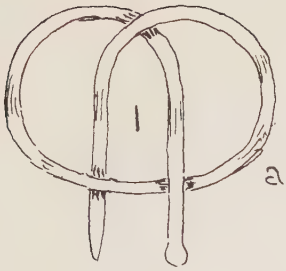
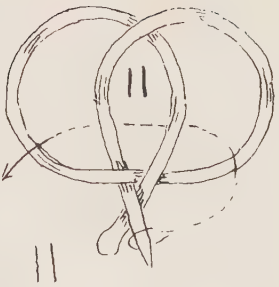
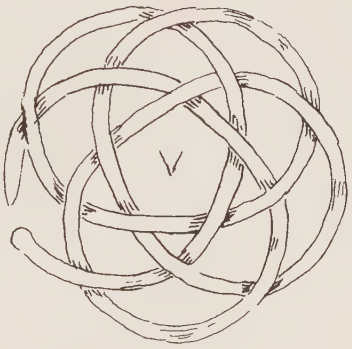
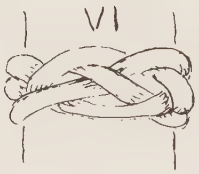



Fig 1
is the
Overhand
Knot



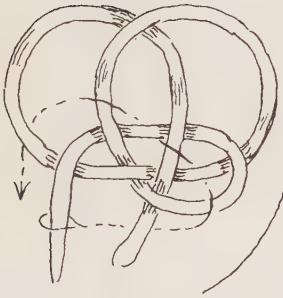

II

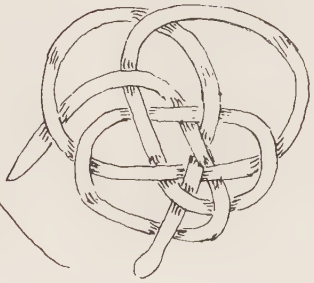


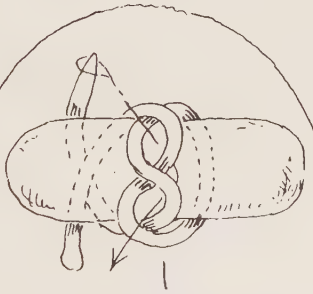



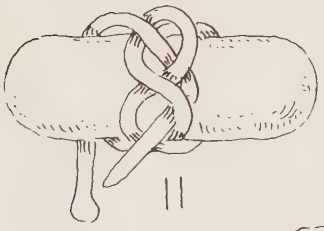

III

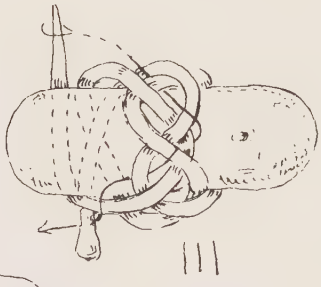
IV



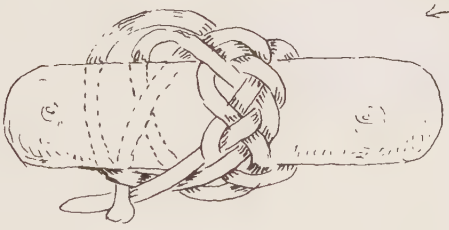




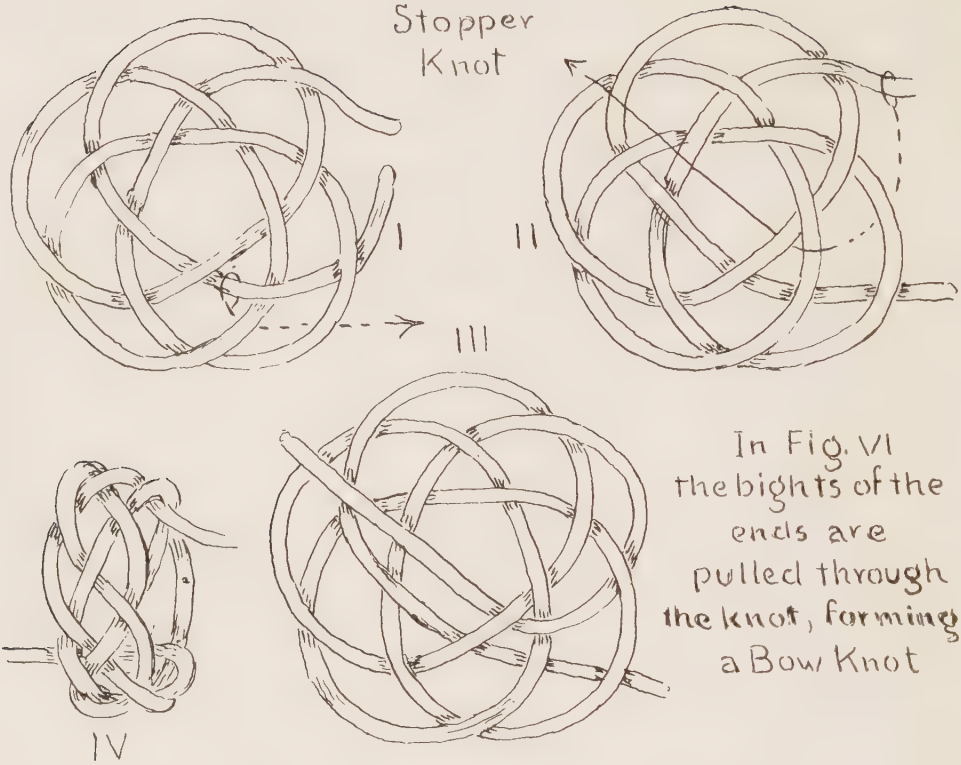




IV

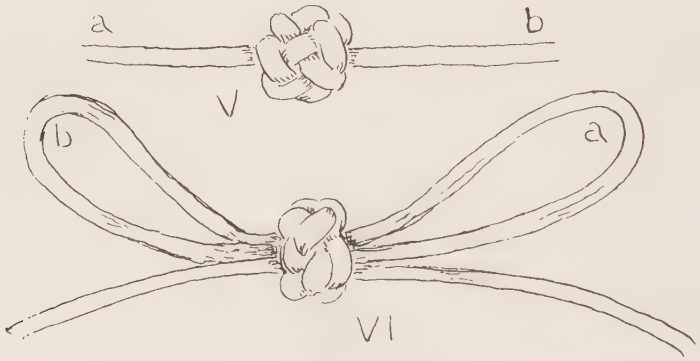


# TURK'S HEAD

as a
Stopper
Knot




In Fig. VI the bights of the ends are pulled through the knot, forming a Bow Knot



# TURK'S HEAD as a BUTTON

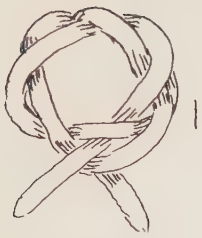



Fig. I- Turk's Head

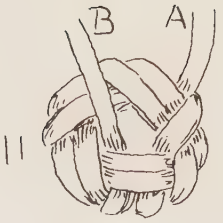



Fig. II-The strands are double

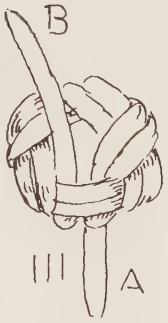



Fig. III
End A carried down through the Knot

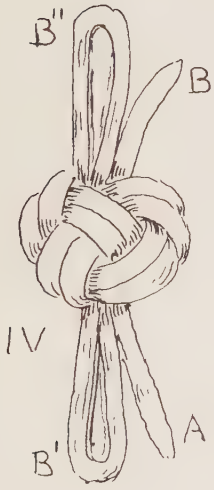



Fig. IV
End B is carried down and back through the Knot
Forming two loops B' and B"

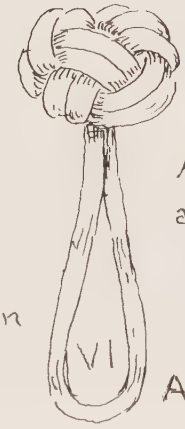
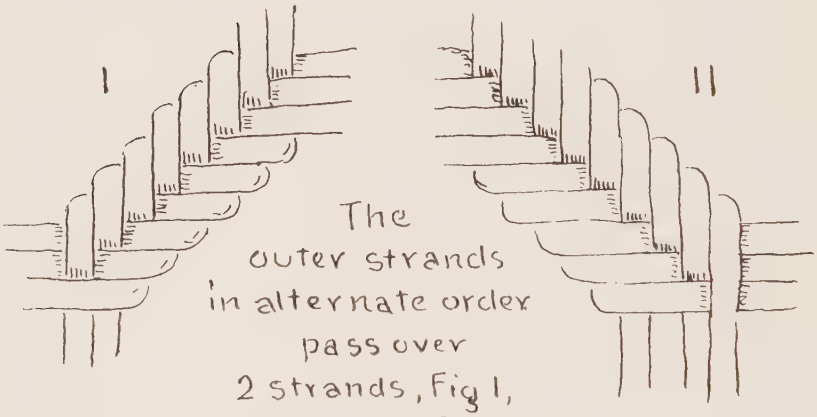



Fig. V
A and B' are crowned and are passed up through the centre of the crown coming out alongside of B-B"
All ends are cut off except one loop
Fig. VI

Top of knot

# SENNIT

Plaiting with an uneven number of strands




The outer strands in alternate order pass over 2 strands, Fig 1, 3 strands, Fig 2, (or any convenient number) meeting in a "herring-bone" central line

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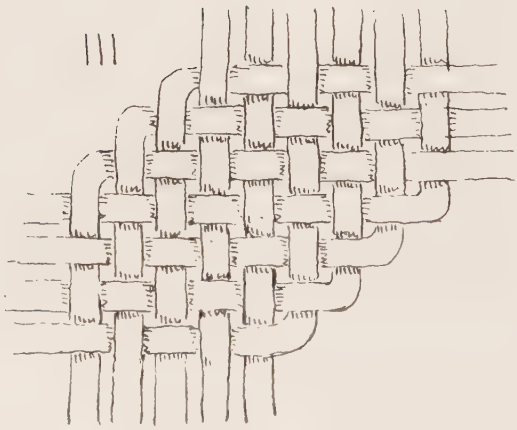
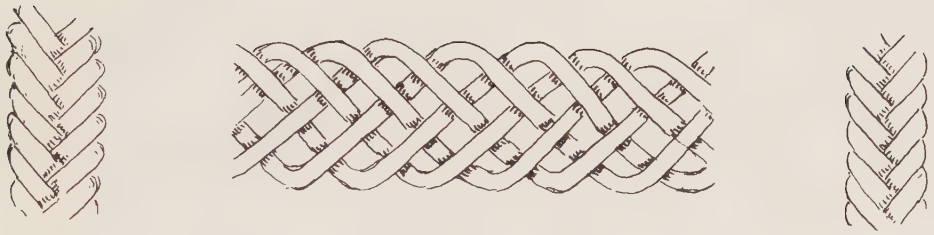
## FRENCH SENNIT



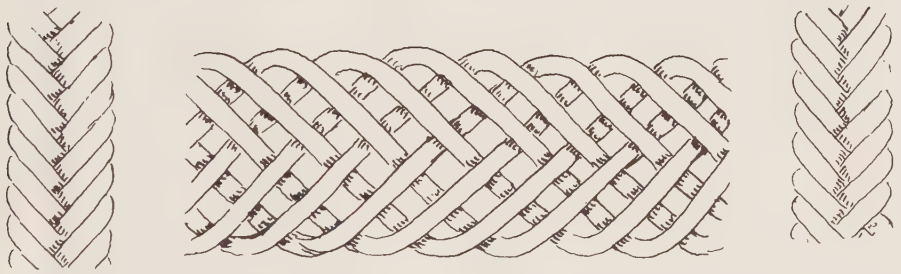

The strands in this method may be odd or even in number

# SENNIT

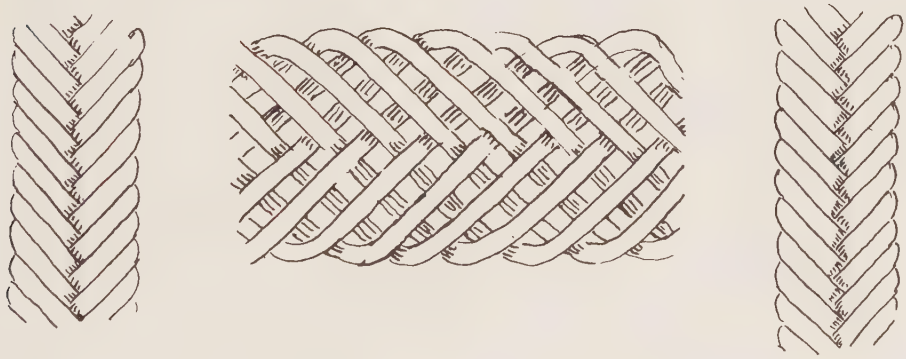
## Of Five Strands



## Of Seven Strands

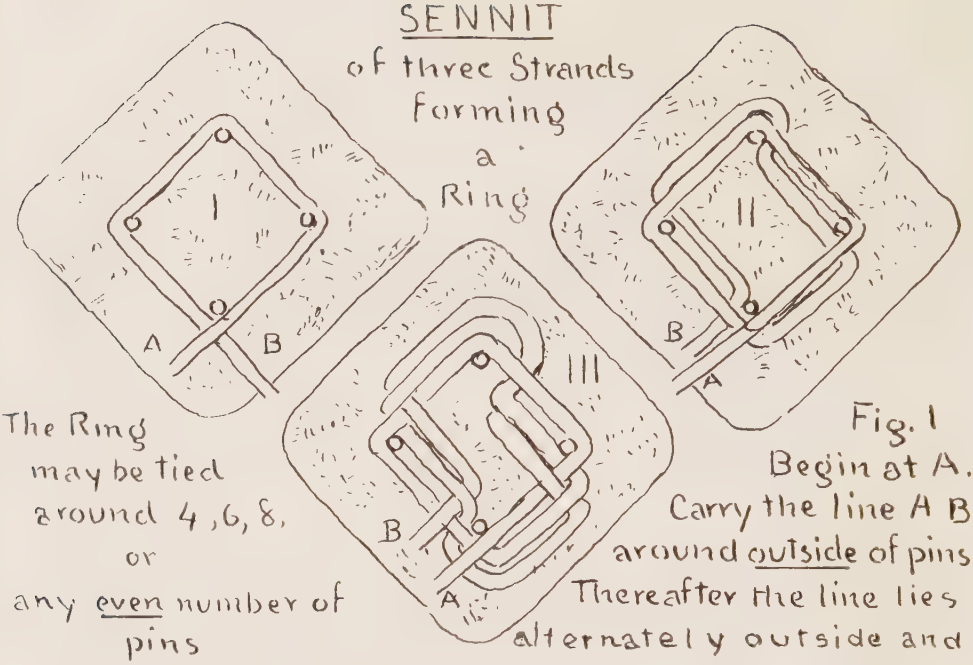


## Of Nine Strands



# SENNIT

of three Strands Forming a Ring




The Ring may be tied around 4, 6, 8, or any even number of pins

Fig. I
Begin at A. Carry the line A B around outside of pins Thereafter the line lies alternately outside and inside of the pins - Fig. II, III

Fig. IV
The strands of Fig III are thrown over a post,
The strands may be doubled or tripled

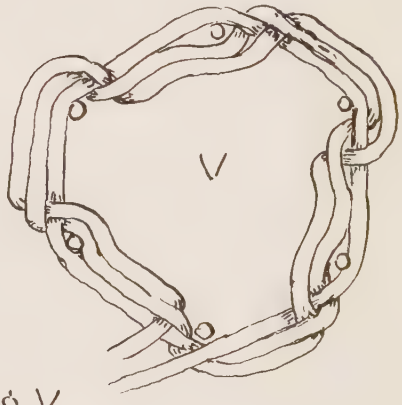
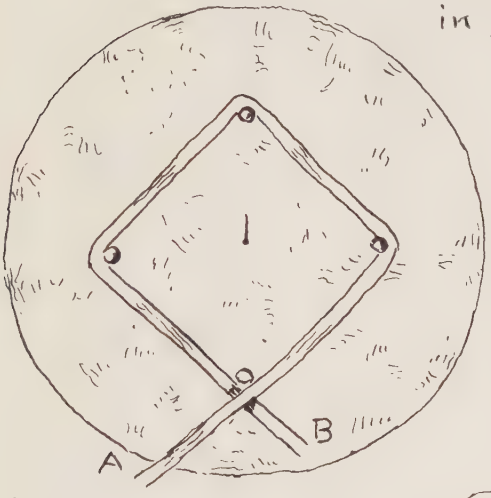
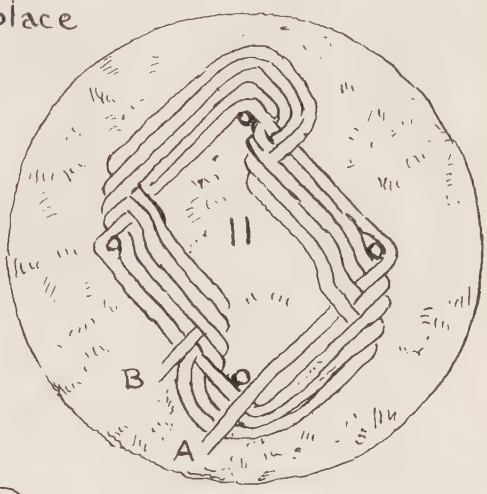



Fig. V
is the same Sennit tied around six pins.

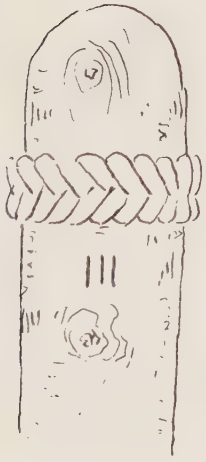
of Five and Seven Strands forming Rings
In addition to the four fixed pins, others are needed to hold the work in place

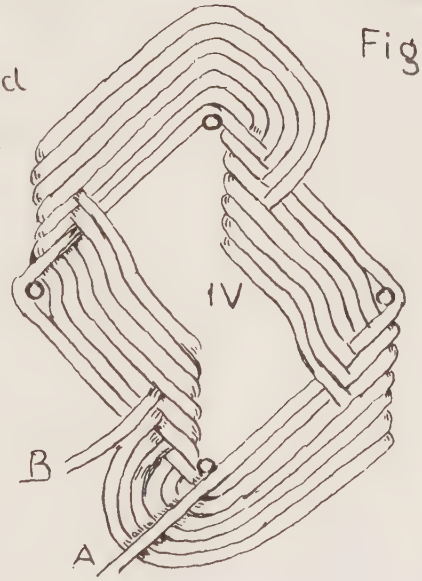


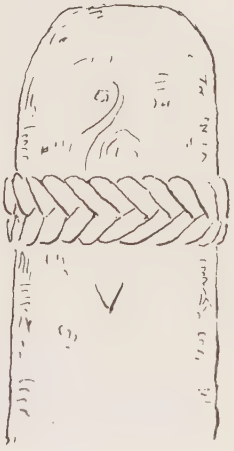

Figs. I-II-III
Five-strand
Sennit




Figs. I-IV-V
Seven-Strand
Sennit

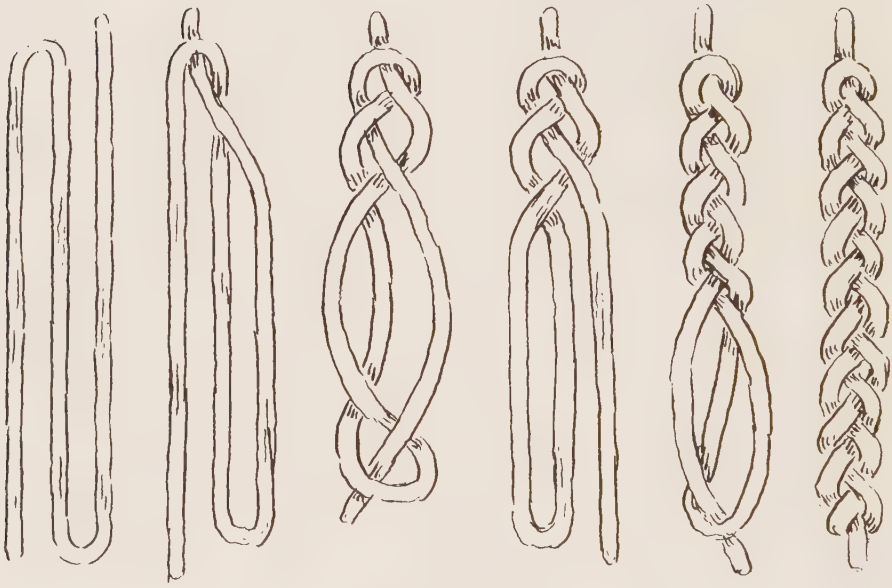


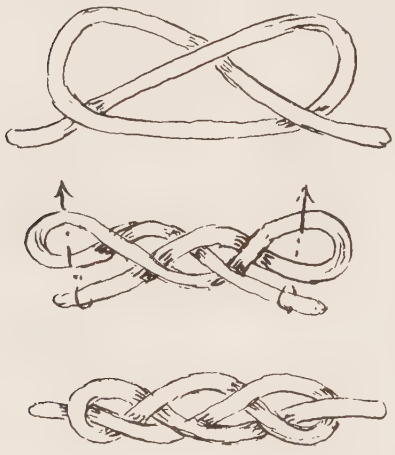



# THREE-STRAND SENNTS

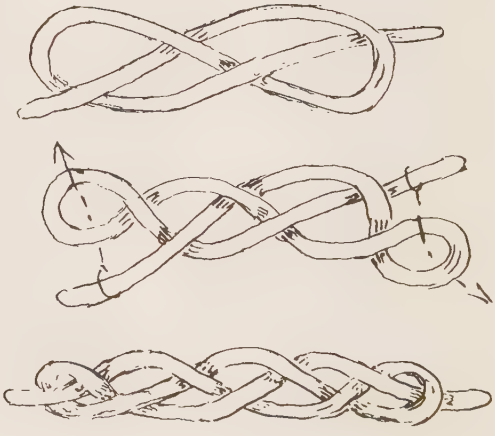
tied with one line



## Overhand Knot



## Figure of Eight Knot



# TRIANGULAR BRAID OF TWO STRANDS

Fig. I A loop C is formed by tying an Overhand Knot with the bight of strand A

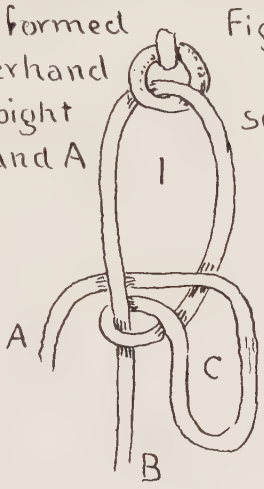
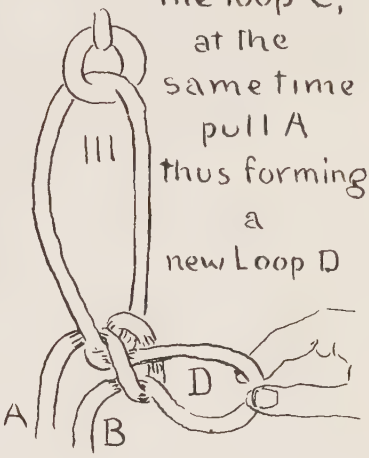



Fig II - With the fingers through the loop C seize B, pull it through the loop C, at the same time pull A thus forming a new Loop D



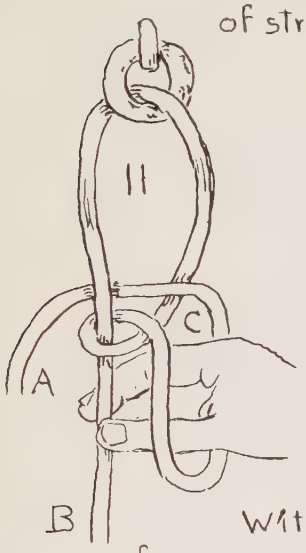
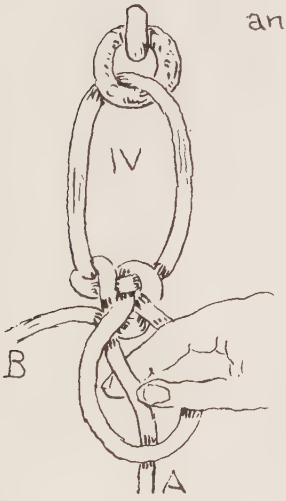
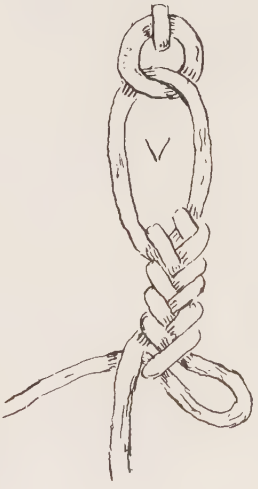




Fig. IV

With the fingers through D form a new Loop with the bight of A, and by pulling B, and so on, forming loops alternately with the two strands




The three faces of the Braid



# SINGLE STRAND SQUARE BRAID

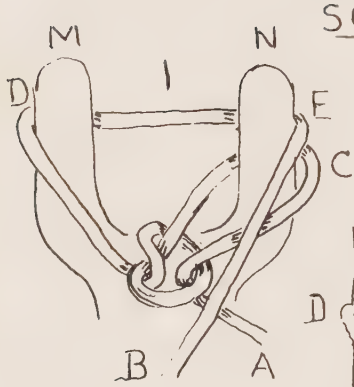
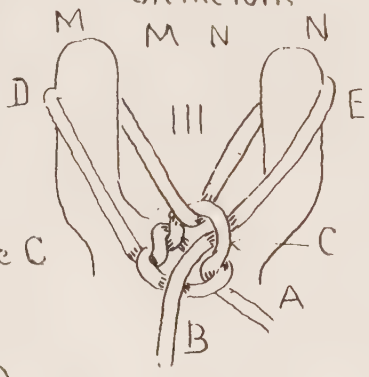



Fig I
Arrangement of the cord AB on the fork



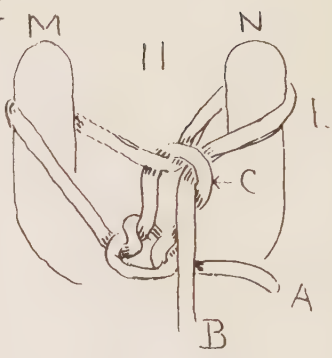
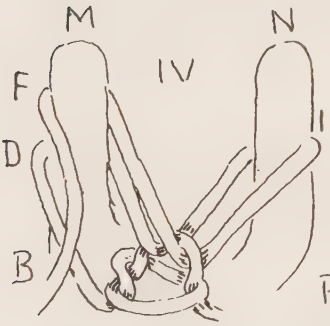
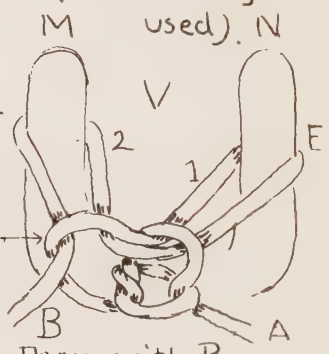




Fig II
Pass the Slipnoose C over E & N

Fig III
Draw C taut with A (A is no longer used).




The braid begins
Fig IV
Pass B around M at F
Fig V
Pass D over F & M




Pull D taut First with 1 – next with 2 – Then with B

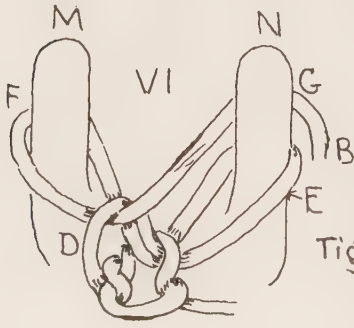
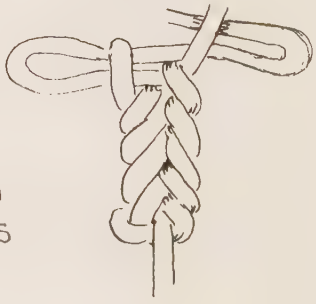
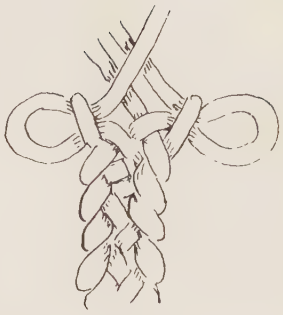



Fig VI
Pass B around N at G
Pass E over G & N
Tighten with 3 pulls
and so on



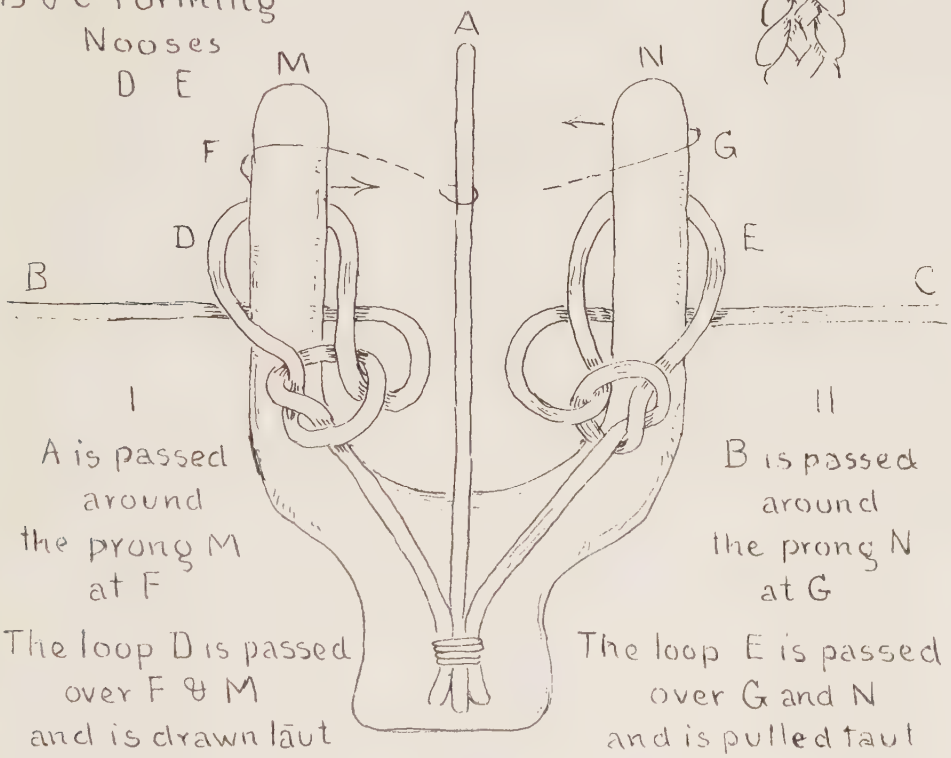
# BRAID
## OF THREE STRANDS



Three strands
A, B, C

B & C forming
Nooses
D E

Much
enlarged




I

A is passed
around
the prong M
at F

The loop D is passed
over F & M
and is drawn taut
with B

II

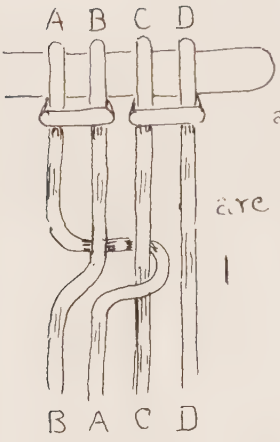
B is passed
around
the prong N
at G

The loop E is passed
over G and N
and is pulled taut
with C

III

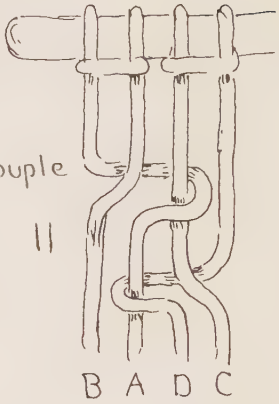
C is then passed around M etc.
The strand that pulls its loop taut forms the next
new loop
The arrows at F & G indicate the lay of the
strands that form the new loops.

# FOUR-STRAND ROUND BRAID




I

The strands A & B
are always the left hand,
the strands C & D
are always the right hand, couple



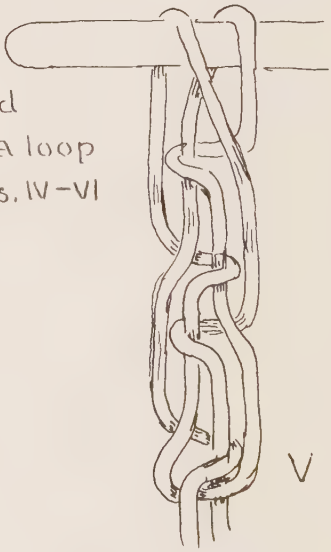

II

III

IV

The Braid can be tied
when 2 of the strands form a loop
Figs. IV–VI

VI

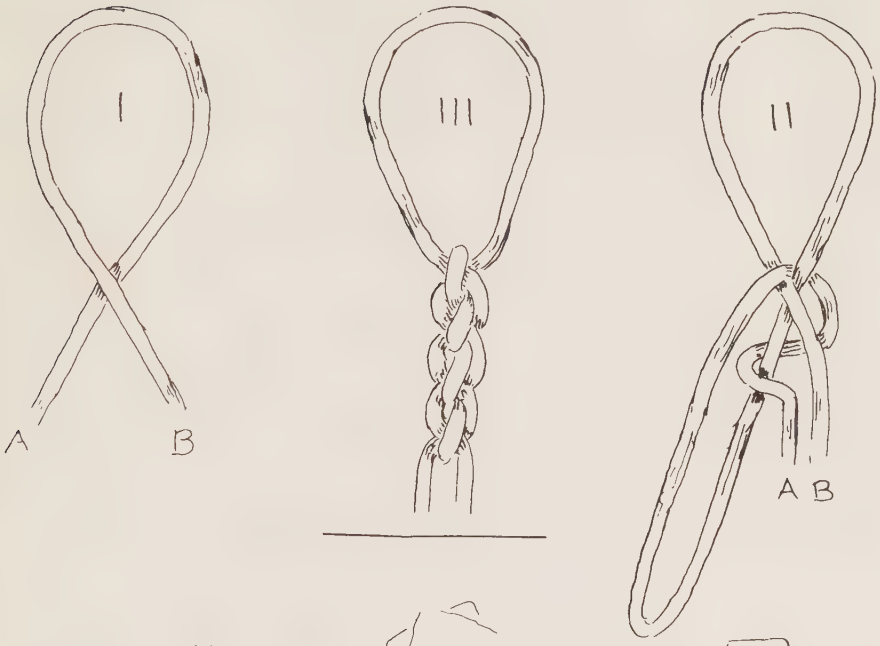


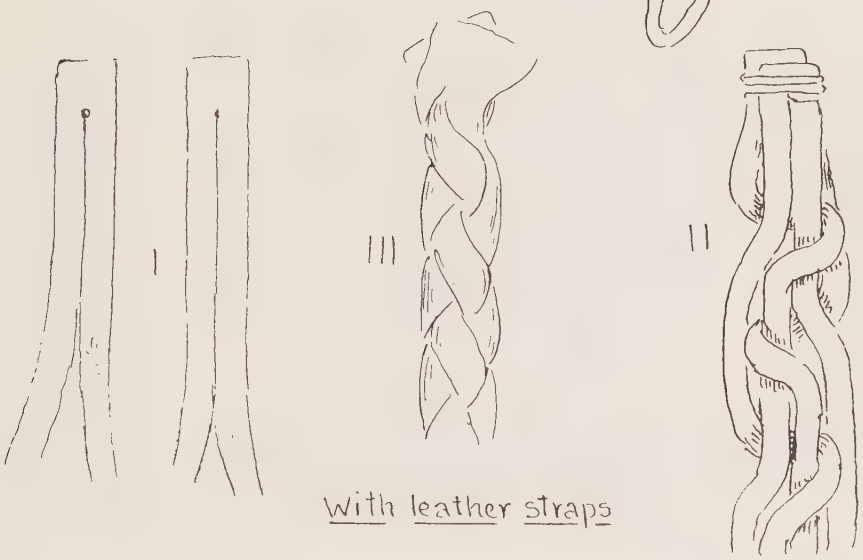
V

77

# ROUND BRAID

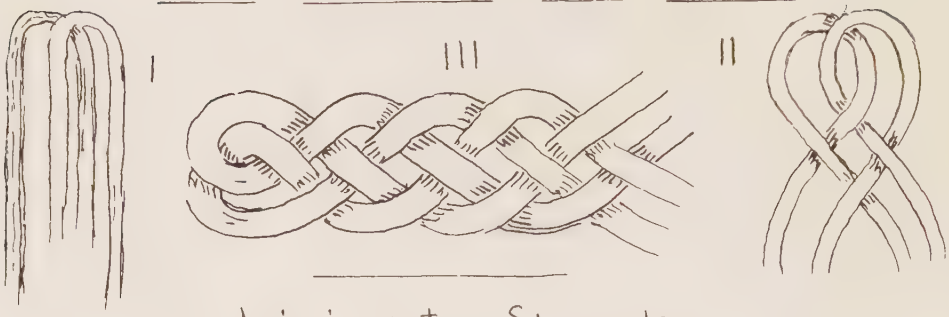
tied with a doubled strand



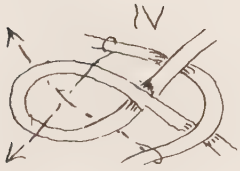




With leather straps

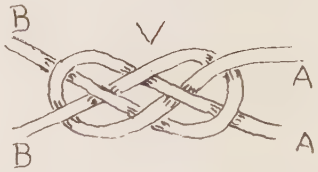
# FOUR-STRAND FLAT BRAID




Joining two Strands
A and B

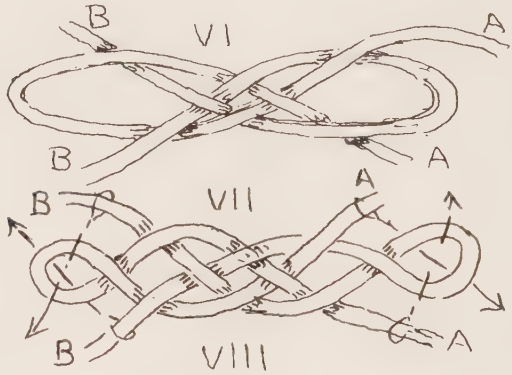



Figs. IV, V
the
Carrick Bend




The Braid can be extended indefinitely at each end or at both ends Figs. VI, VII, VIII

Pull the bights of Fig. V

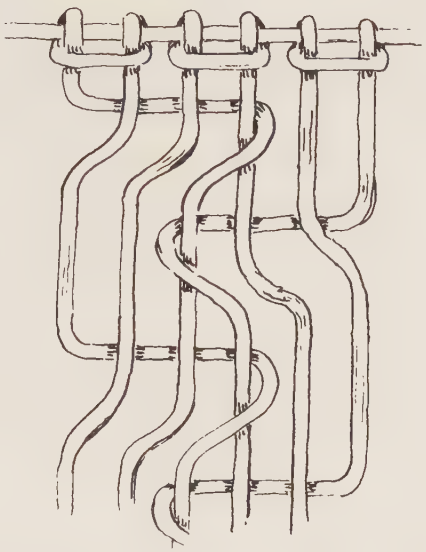



to form the Fig. VI

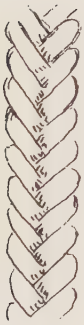
# A SIX-STRAND AND EIGHT-STRAND BRAID

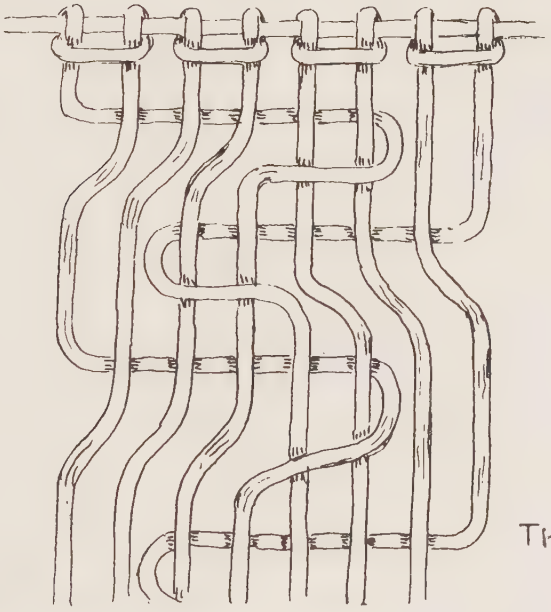
Half Round Braid

Front



Back



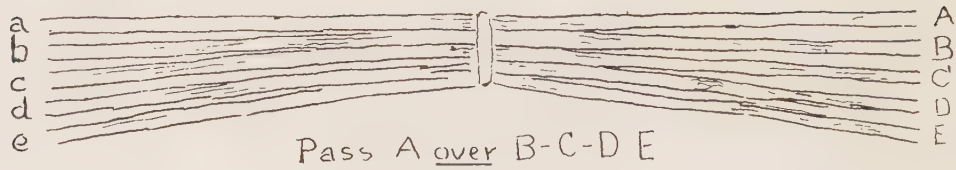


Square Braid

The four sides alike

# SQUARE BRAID

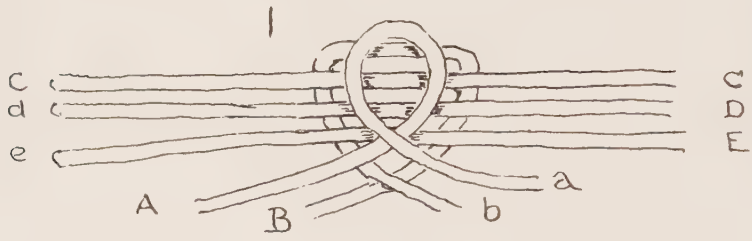
of ten strands




Pass A over B-C-D E

Pass a over b-c-d-e-A

Pass b under c-d-e-A  Pass B under C-D-E-a-b




Pass C over D-E-a-b  Pass c over d-e-A-B-C

Pass d under e-A-B-C  Pass D under E-a-b-c-d

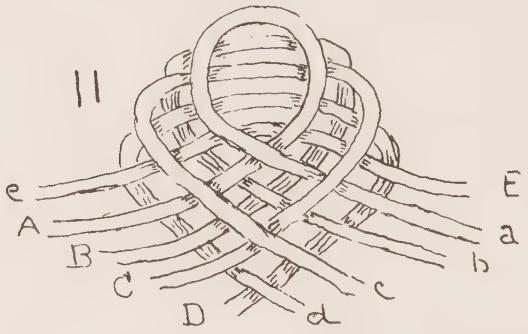
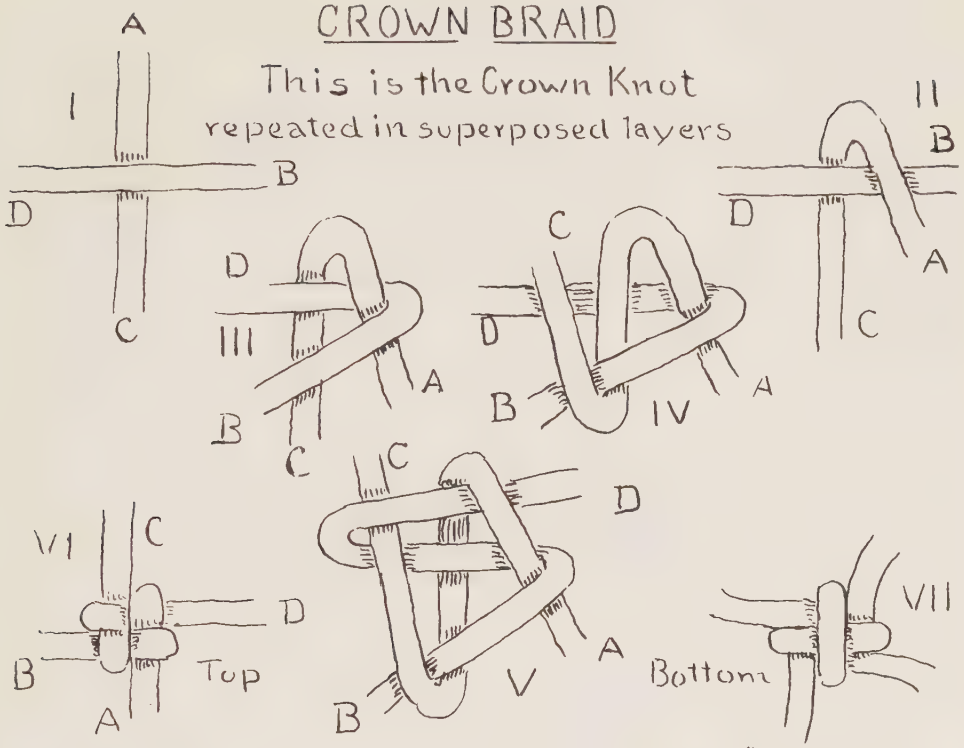


Fig. II repeats the method of Fig. I and its repetition forms the Braid.

# CROWN BRAID

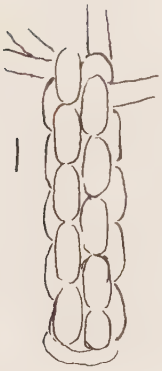
This is the Crown Knot
repeated in superposed layers




Figs. VIII, IX
show
the two methods
of tying the
Braid

In Fig. VIII
each strand is laid to & fro
upon itself
reversing, in the alternate layers, the order of rotation
In Fig. IX
the order of rotation is always the same

# CROWN BRAID



I

Fig. I
is the Braid tied by the method of
Fig. VIII on the last page

II

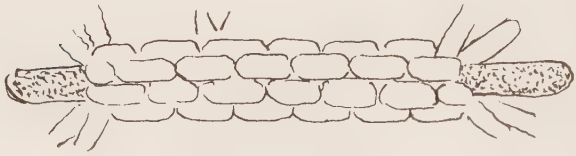
Fig. II
is the Braid tied by the method of
Fig. IX, on the last page

---

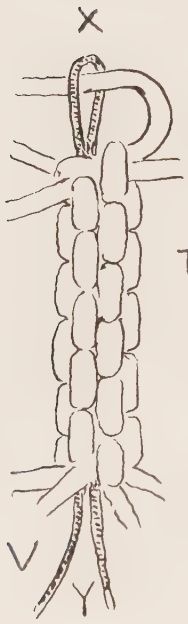
## Six-Strand Braid

III

The Braid may be tied around
a Core, Fig. IV



IV



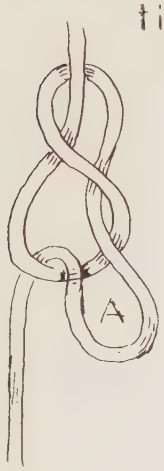

The Core may be pulled out
Fig. V
and, with a copper wire X-Y,
the strands
at each end of the Braid
can be drawn
through the centre, Fig. VI, so as
to form
a neat finish at both ends

VI

# CHAIN BRAID

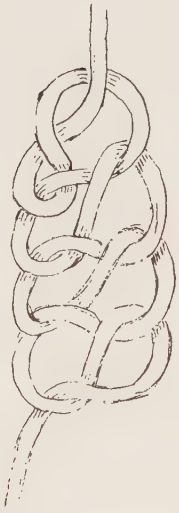
Single

tied with the
Bight
A



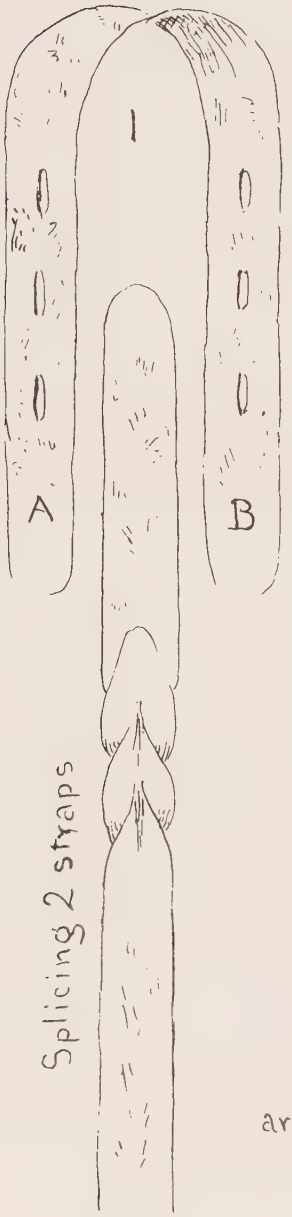

Double

tied with the
End
B



The
single
Chain Braid
is the fundamental Knot
in Crochet & Knitting

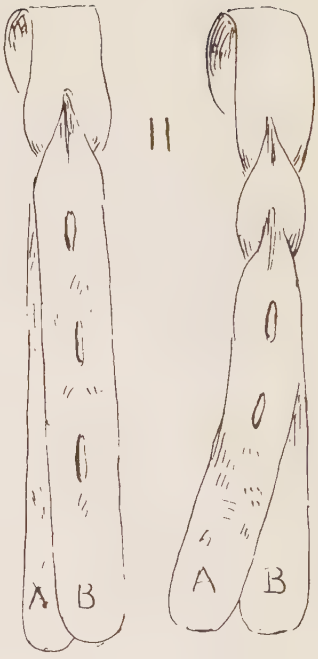
# FALSE BRAID
in
Leather




Splicing 2 straps

III

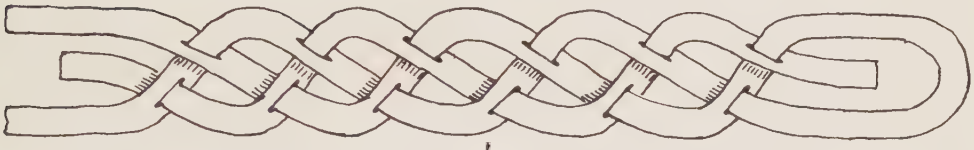
The leather straps
while wet
are pulled in alternate order
through
the slots



Strap & Buckle

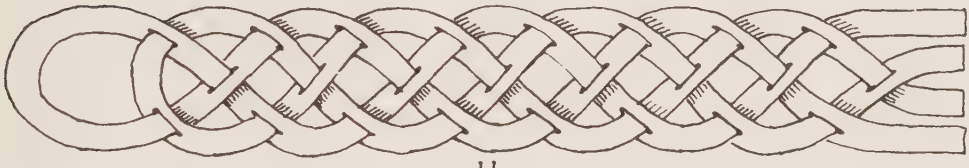
# FALSE BRAID

Three straps may unite in a False Braid as shown in Fig I



I

Four straps may also be combined as shown in Fig II



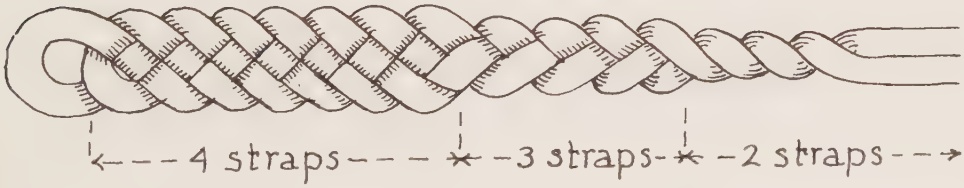
II

The slits are cut one by one as the work progresses

The Braid will be square in cross section when, with 2 straps, the width of the strap is twice its thickness—with 3 straps, 3 times, & with 4 straps, 4 times the thickness.

The 3 methods may combine to form a Leash or Quirt

III



# TRICK BRAID

Fig. I - Leather strap with two slits and three strands

Fig. II - A over B and C over A

Pass M through X

to form Fig. III

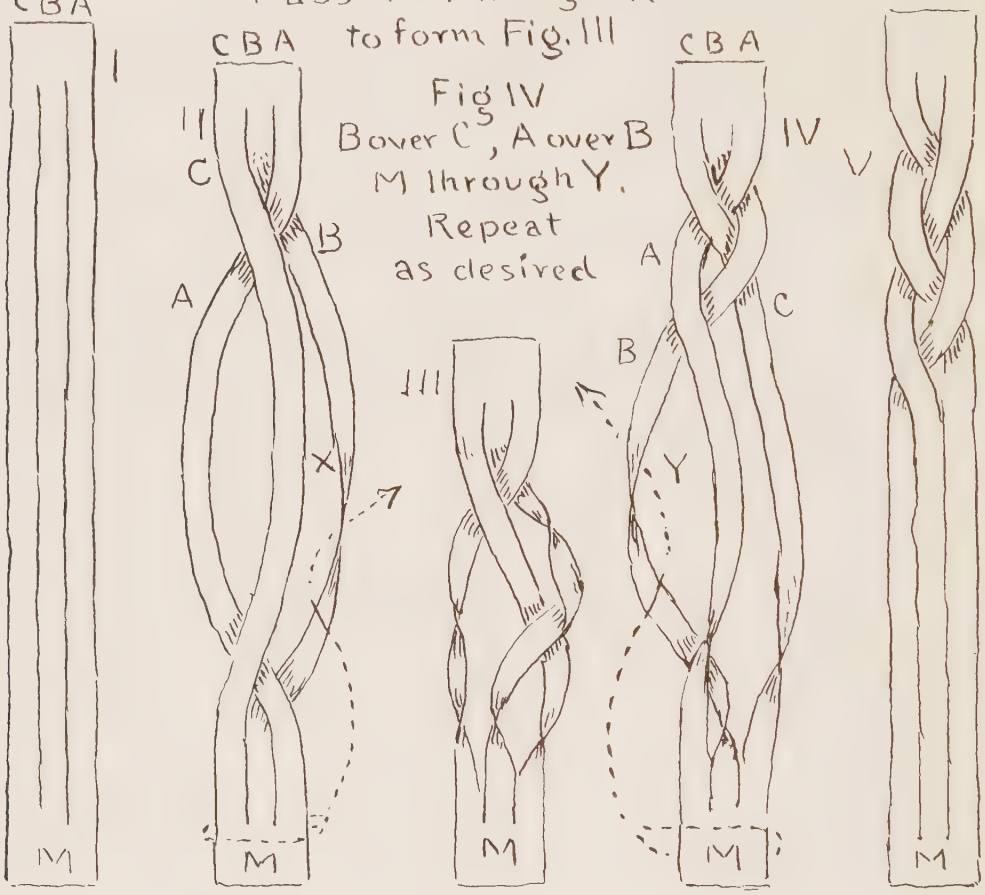
Fig IV

B over C, A over B

M through Y.

Repeat

as desired



VI

# SAILORS KNOTS

## REEVING LINE

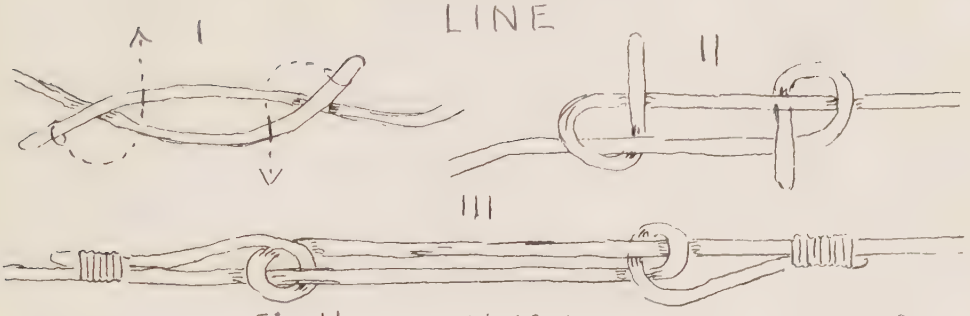
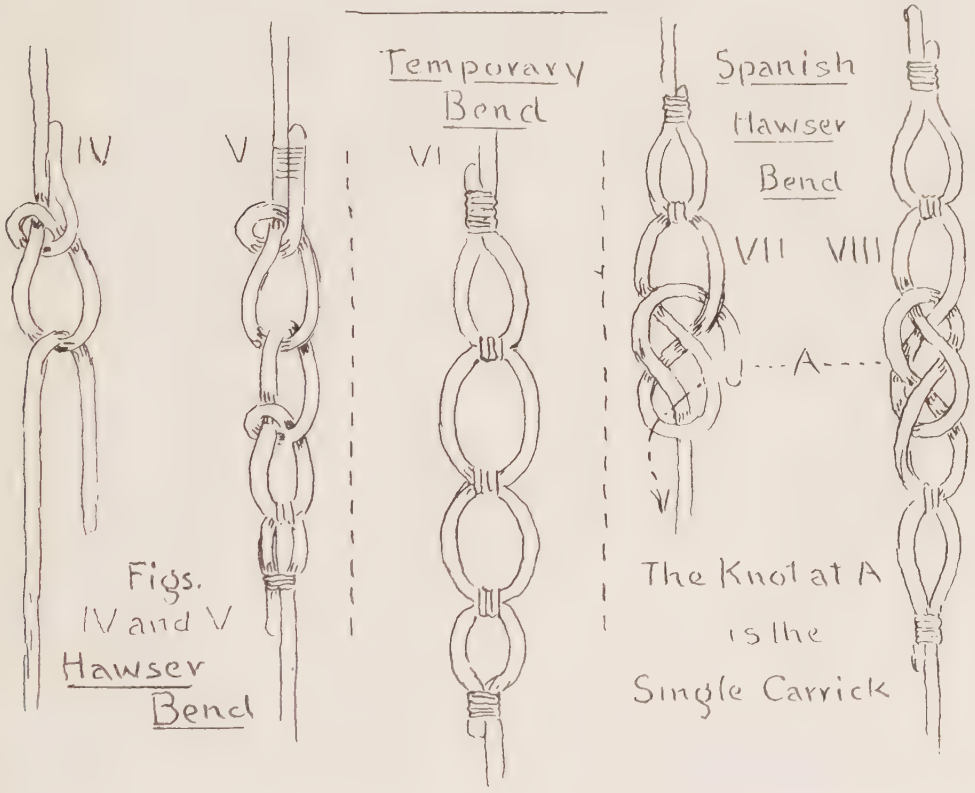



Fig. II is the Half Granny see page 30




Figs. IV and V Hawser Bend

Temporary Bend

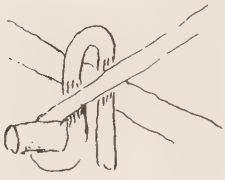
Spanish Hawser Bend

The Knot at A is the Single Carrick

# HITCHES

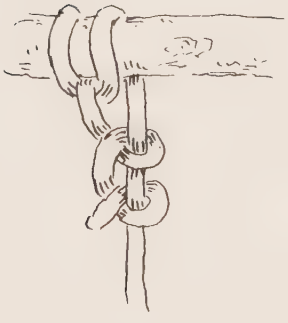
## Hook and Half Hitch

Figs. I, II
Blackwall

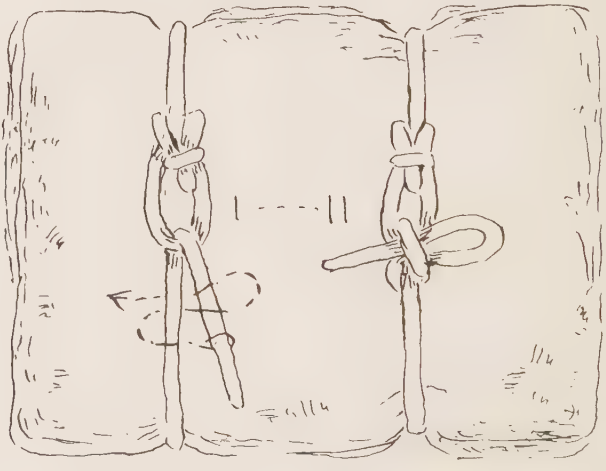


Drawing Knot
Bowline and Half Hitch

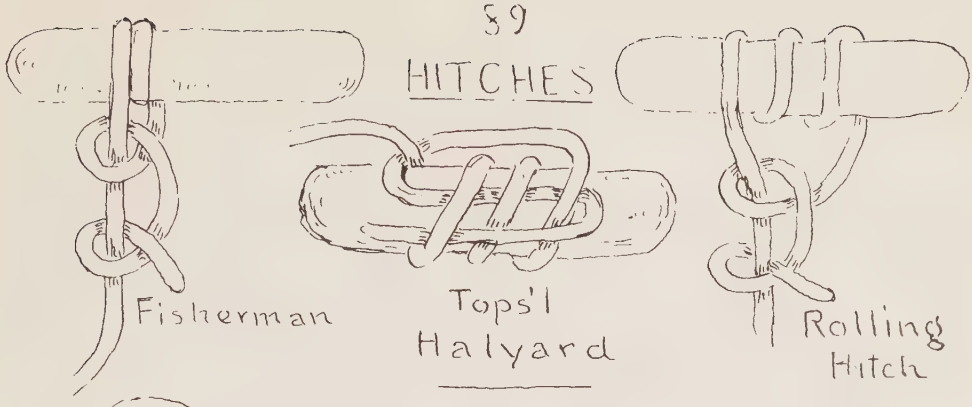
Slippery
Hitch

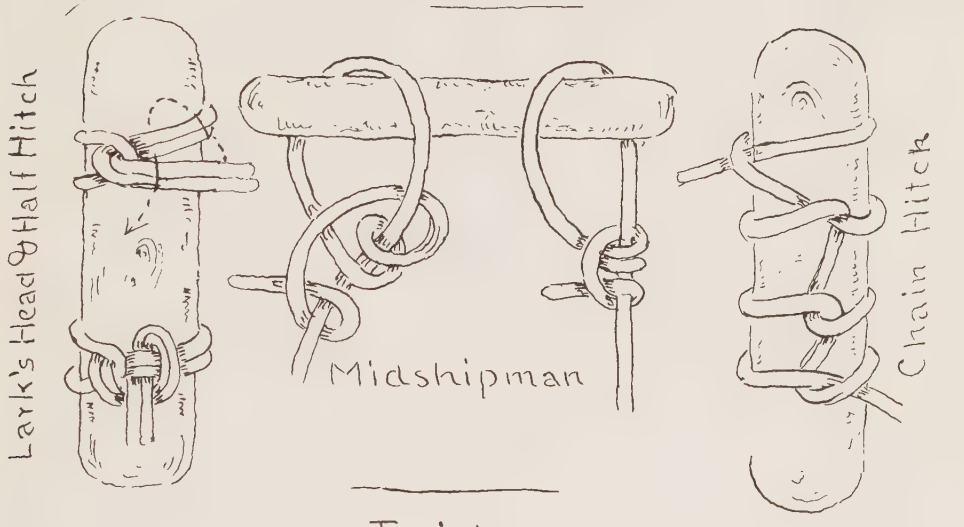


Backhanded Hitch

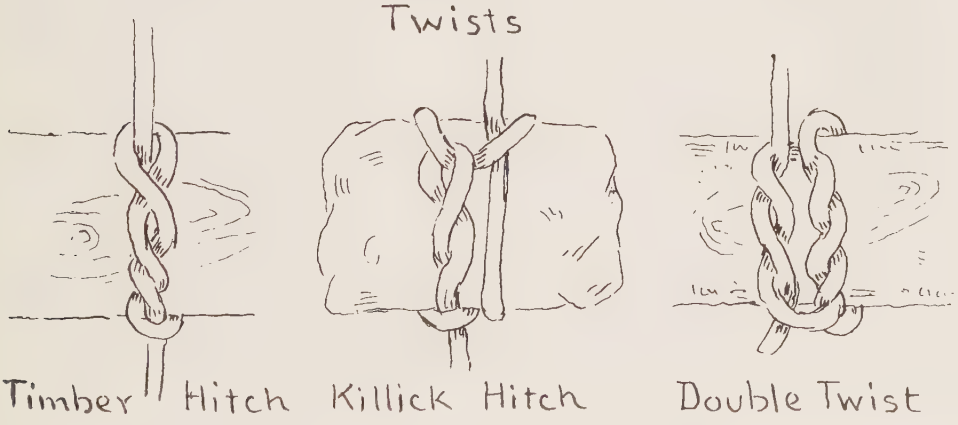


# HITCHES

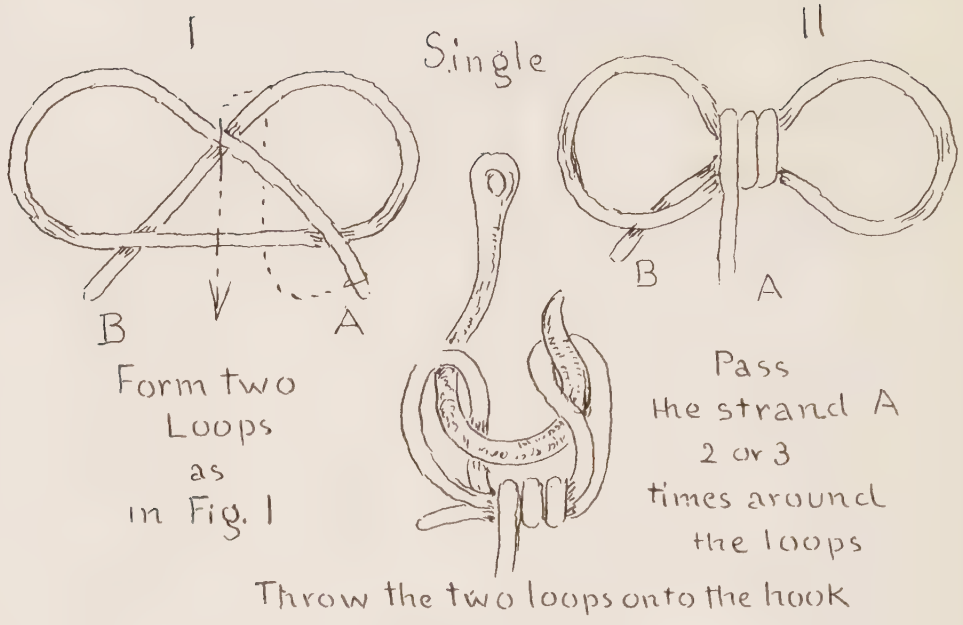


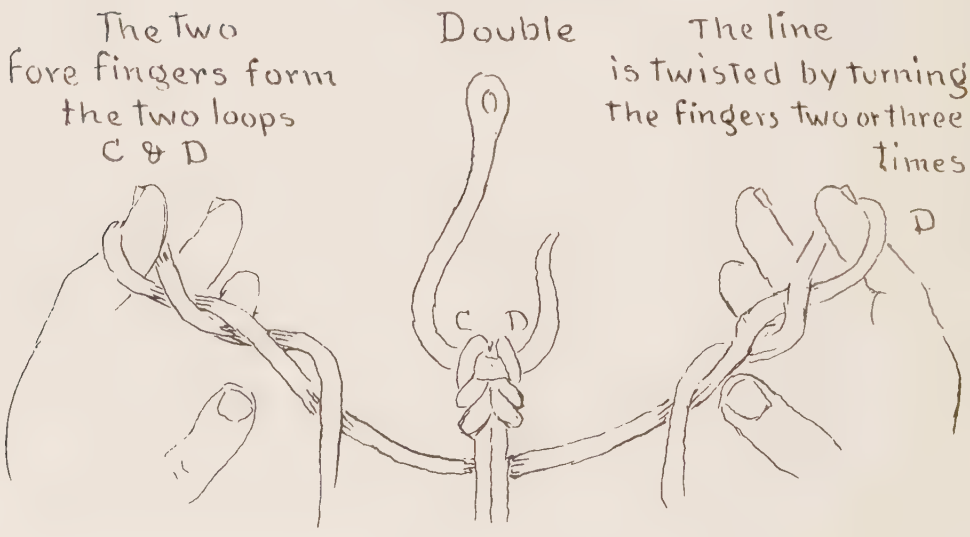




## Twists

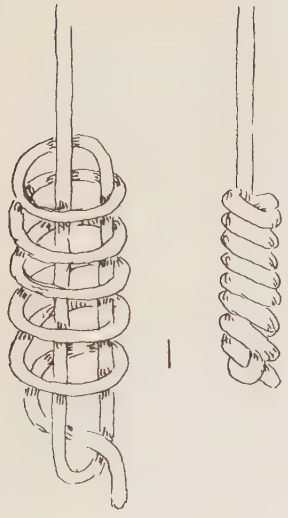


# CATSPAW


I
Single
II
B
A
B
A
Form two Loops as in Fig. I
Pass the strand A 2 or 3 times around the loops
Throw the two loops onto the hook

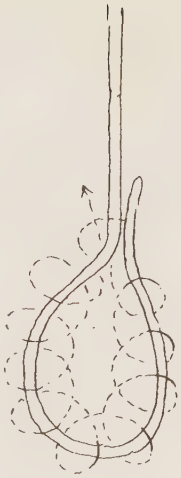

Double
The two fore fingers form the two loops C & D
The line is twisted by turning the fingers two or three times
C
D
D

# HEAVING LINE

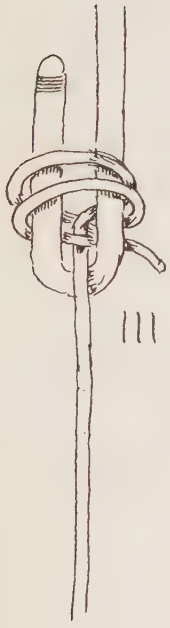


I

Figs. I, II
Terminal Knot
of the
Heaving Line



II

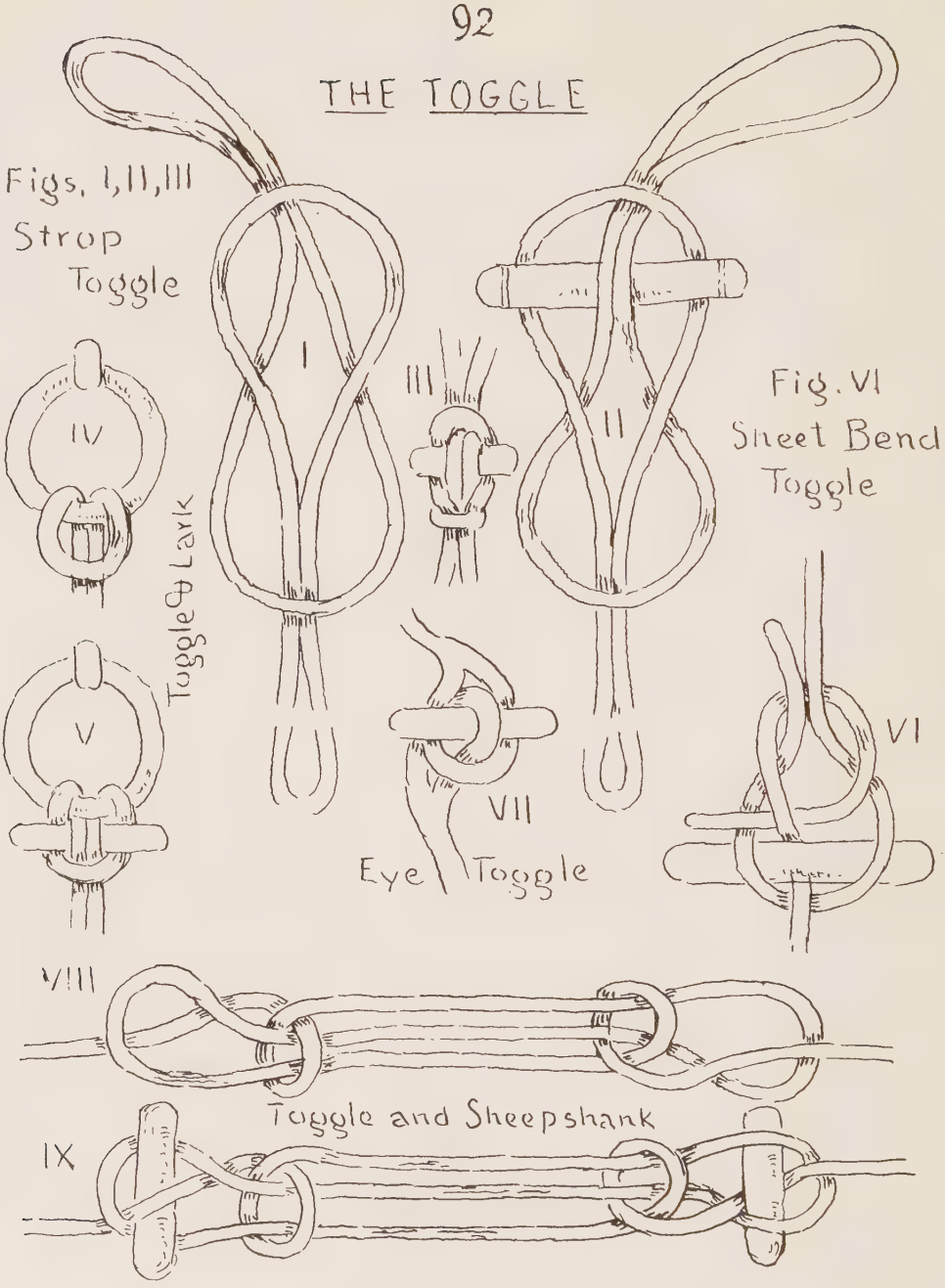


III

IV

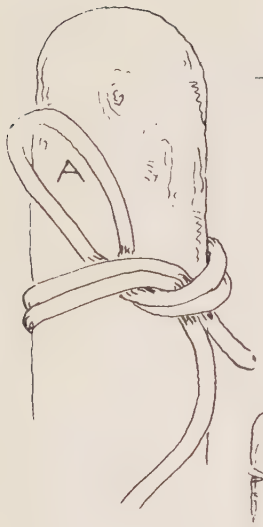
Figs III, IV
Bends
of the Heaving Line and
Hawser

# THE TOGGLE

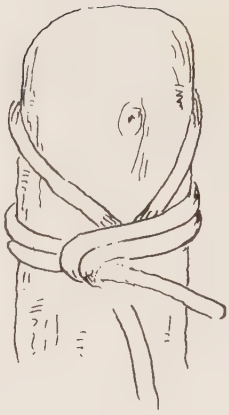

Figs. I, II, III
Strop
Toggle
I
II
III
IV
V
Toggle & Lark
VI
Fig. VI
Sheet Bend
Toggle
VII
Eye Toggle
VIII
Toggle and Sheepshank
IX

# MOORING

## Over a Post



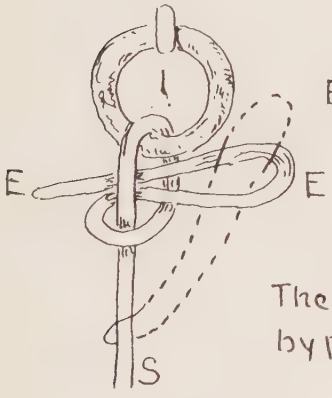

Tie an Overhand Knot on the post with the bight of the line and throw the loop A over the post

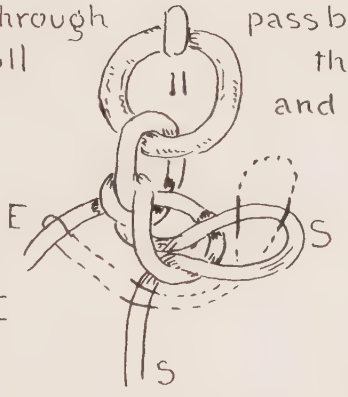


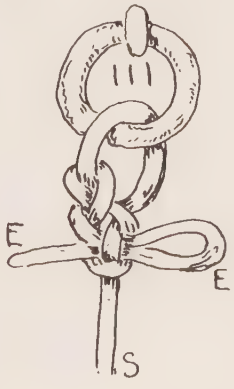
## Through a Ring

In Fig I pass the bight of S through the loop E and pull the end E

In Fig II pass bight of E through the loop S and pull the end S

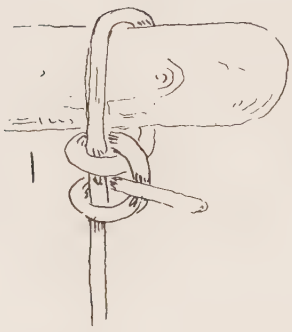


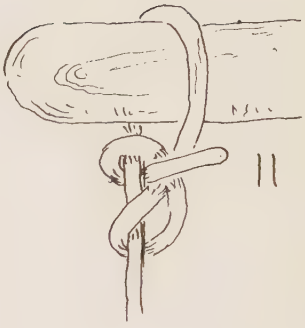




The knot is released by pulling the end E of III

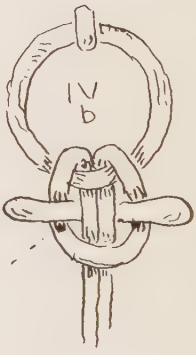
# MOORING




Figs I, II
Two
Half Hitches



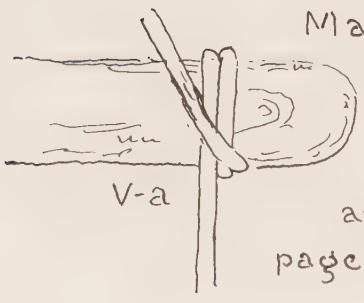
Lark's Head

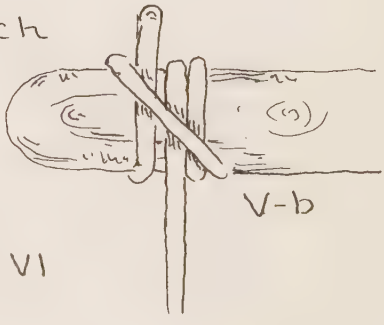



With
bight & toggle

---

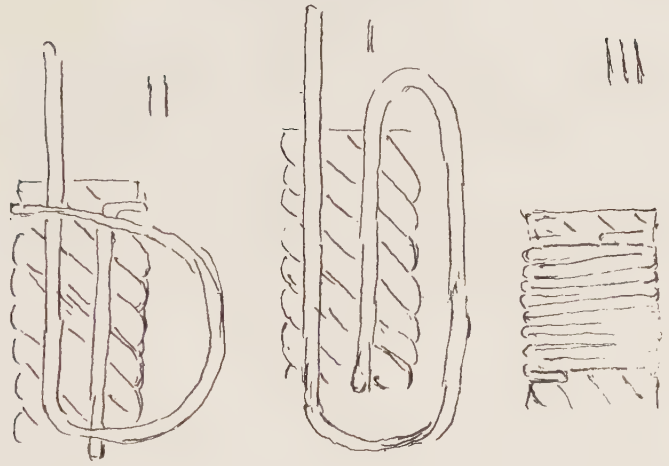
Magnus Hitch



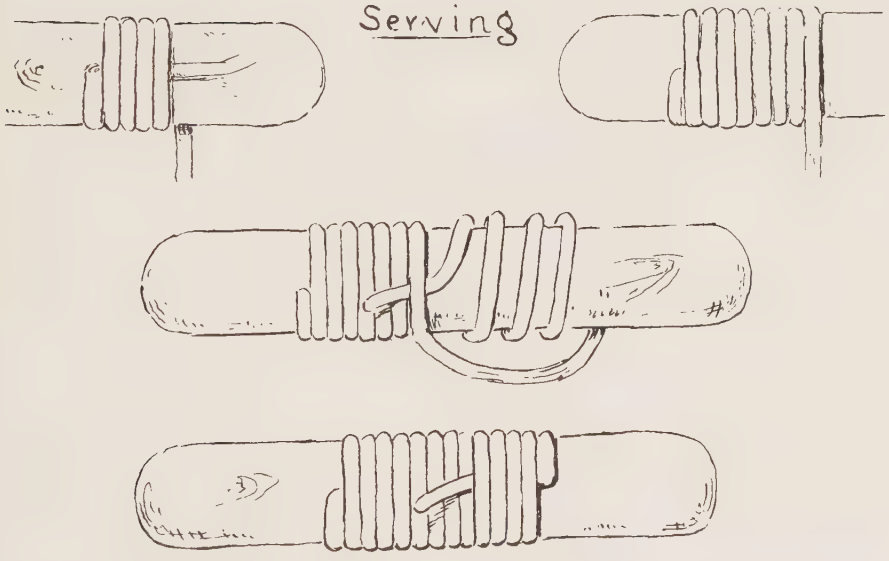




or
as shown on
page 8 — Figure VI

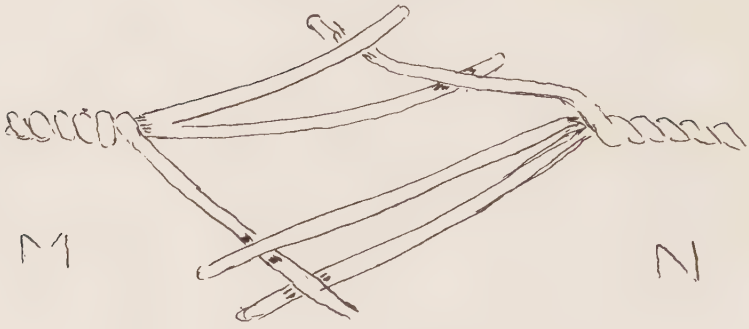
## WHIPPING




## Serving



# SPLICING




Unlay 7 or 8 strands of the two ropes M and N to be spliced Arrange them in such manner that each strand of M lies between two strands of N and each of N lies between two strands of M.

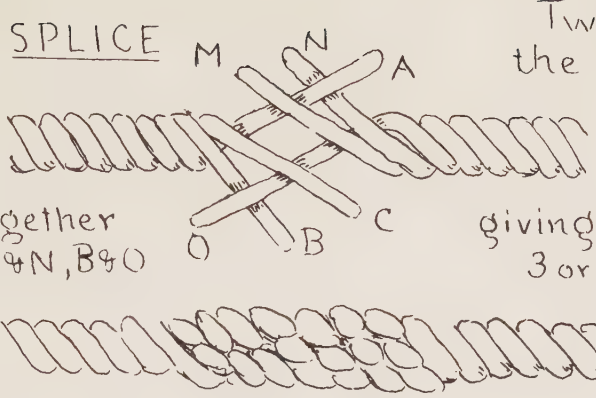
Push the six strands close together and bind them temporarily with twine

## SHORT SPLICE

Braiding

Each strand passes over the next one and then under the second beyond.

## SHORT SPLICE

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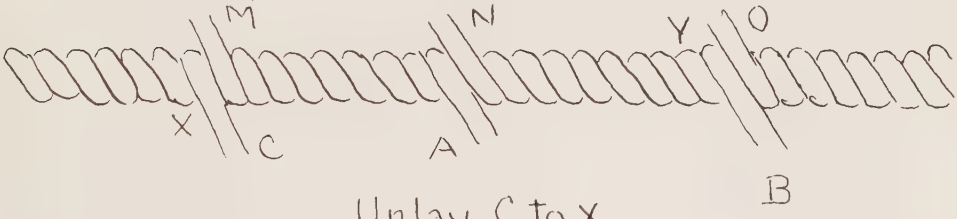
## LONG SPLICE

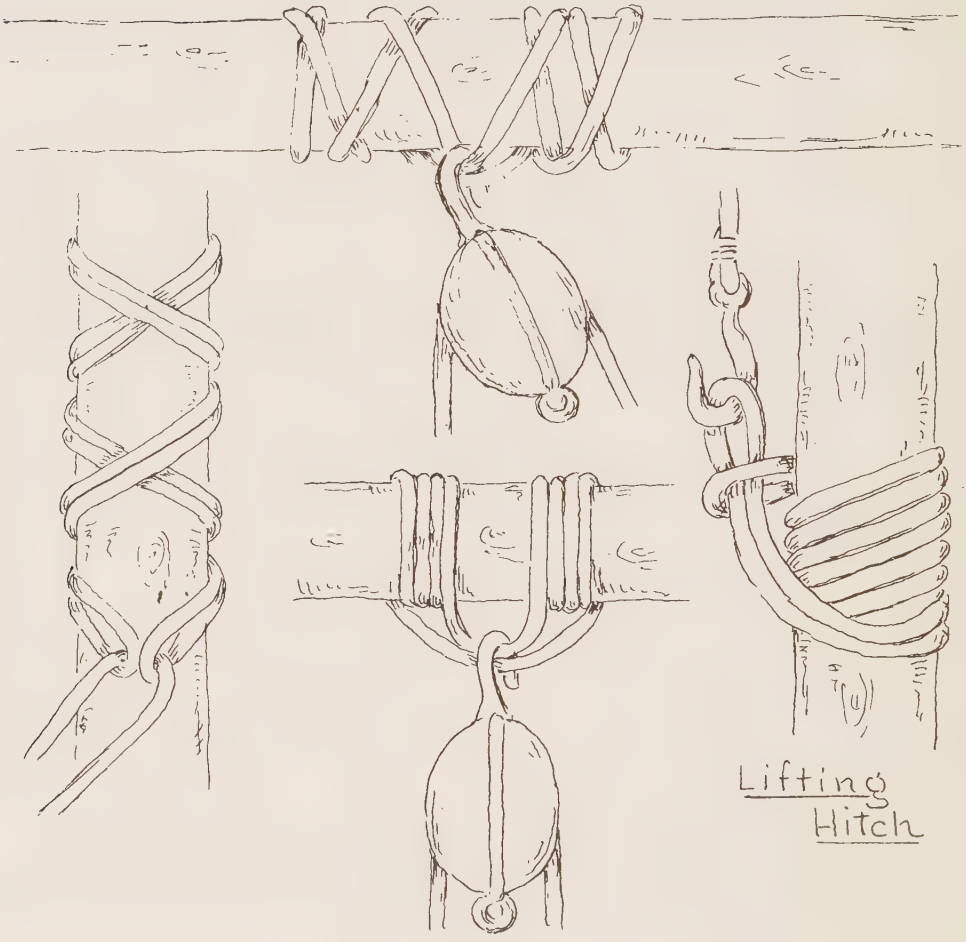
Marry the strands as shown above




Unlay C to X
and replace it with M
& similarly
unlay O to Y
and replace it with B

Tie M & C together with an Overhand Knot
similarly tie together A & N and B & O
Taper the ends
and weave them into the strands of the rope

## SELVAGEE



Lifting Hitch

# GROMMET

Carefully unlay a single strand of rope twelve times the diameter of the Grommet

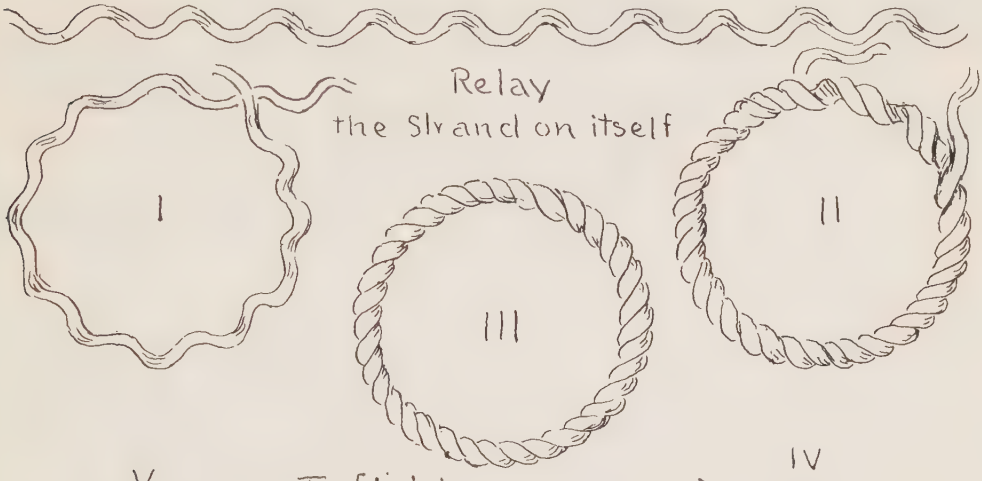
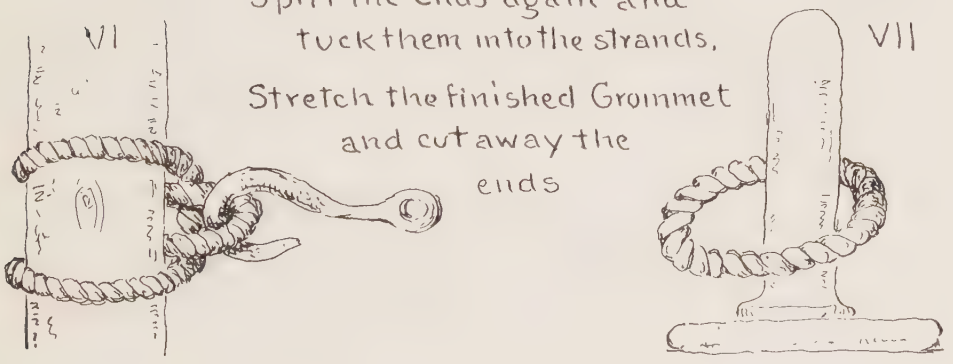


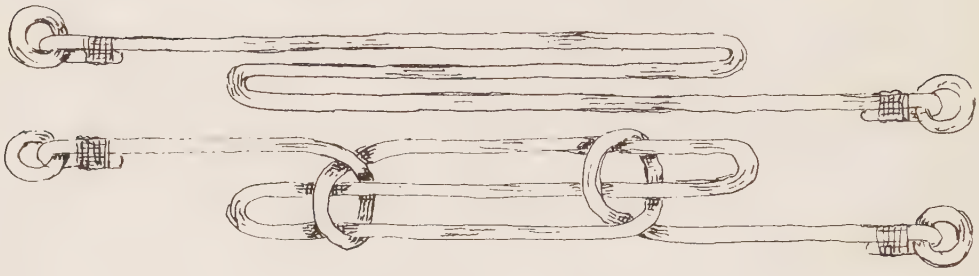

Fig. IV



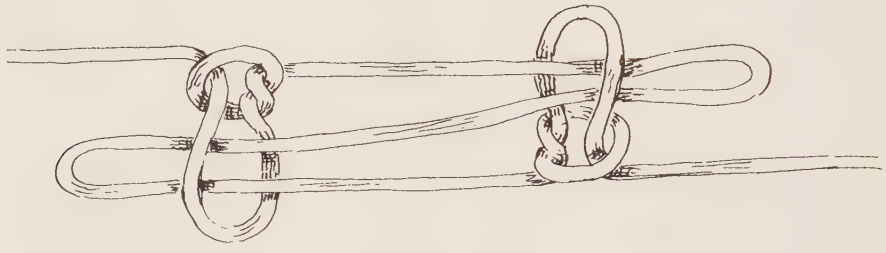
100

# SHEEP SHANK

With both of the ends fast



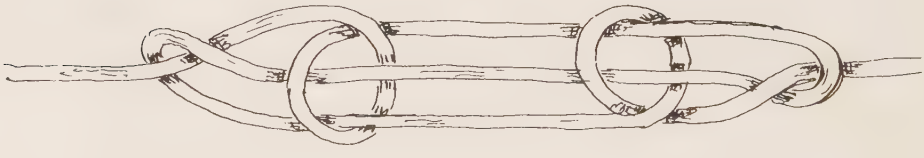
Or



---

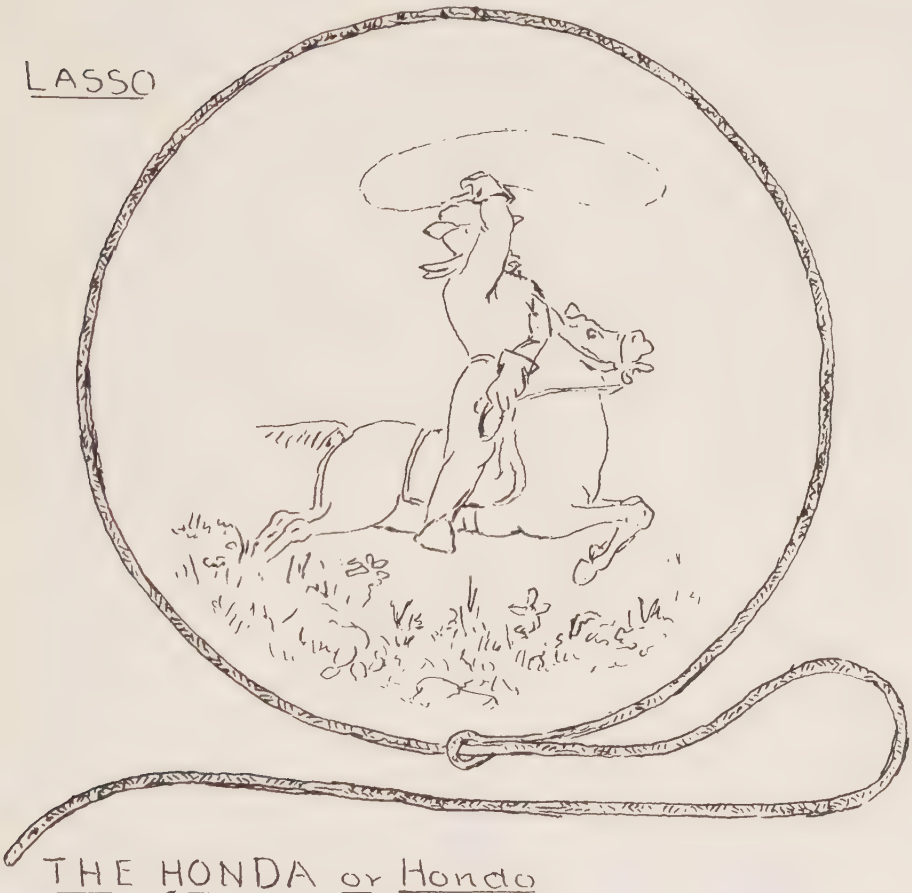
With the ends free

Or



# KNOTS
# OF THE RANCH AND FARM

LASSO



THE HONDA or Honda
An Eyelet tied with two Overhand Knots

# HALTERS

Loop with a Honda of two Figure-of-8 knots

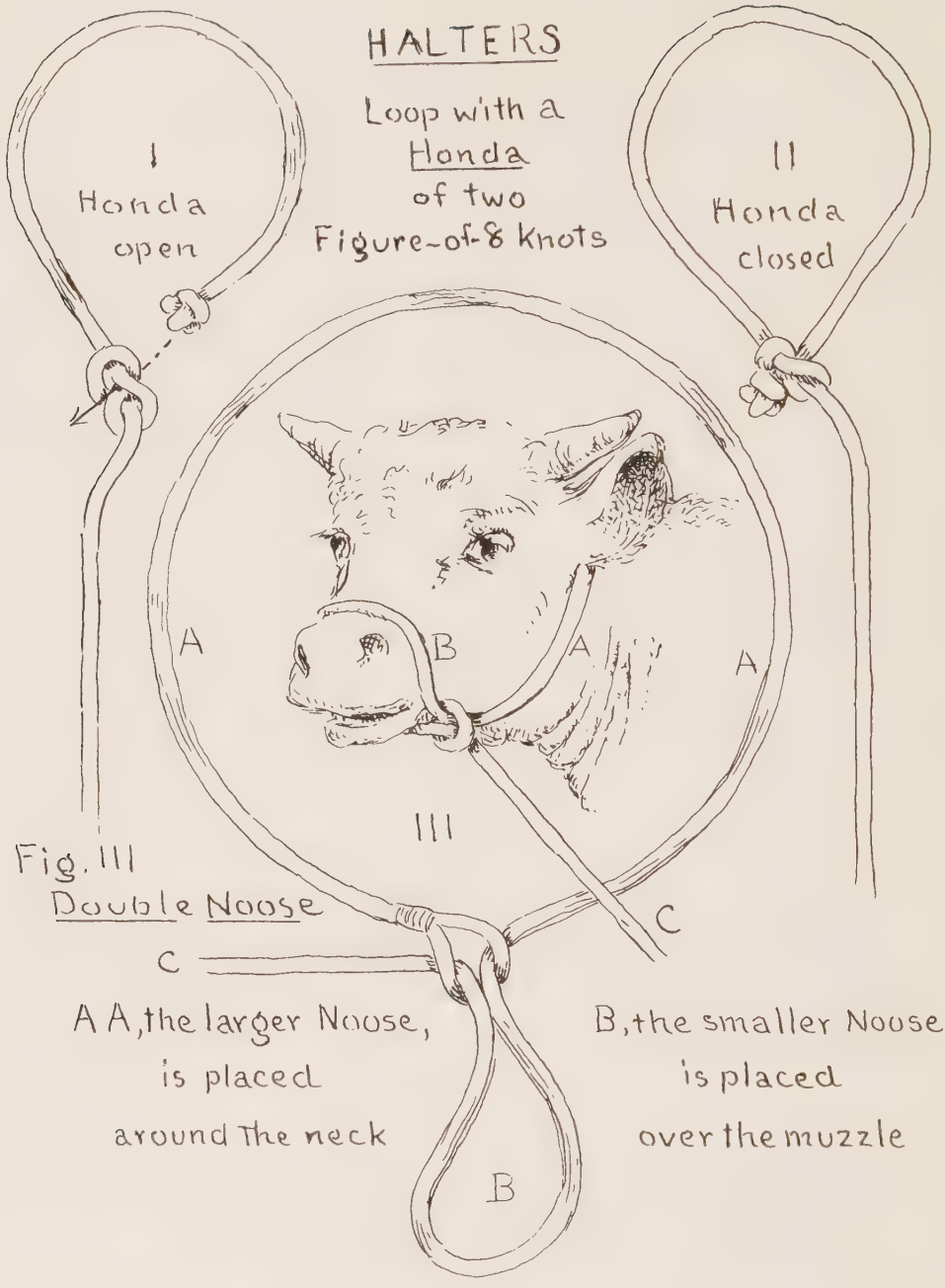



Fig. III
Double Noose

C

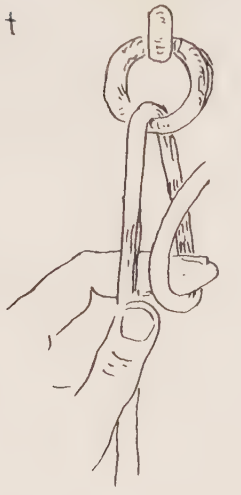
A A, the larger Noose, is placed around the neck

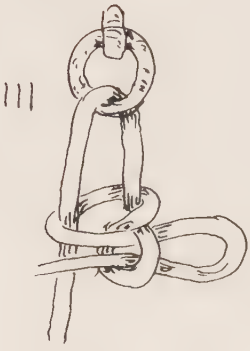
B, the smaller Nouse, is placed over the muzzle

# HALTER and MANGER KNOTS

## Figure-of-Eight Noose

See page 41

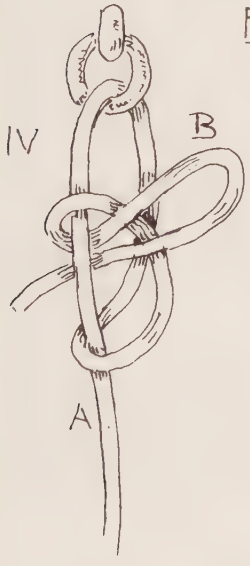


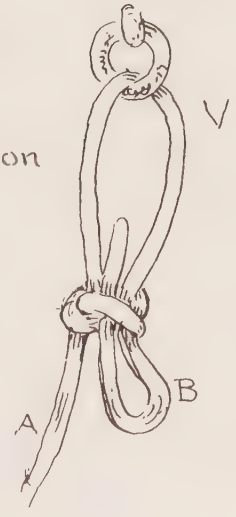



## HACKAMORE TIE

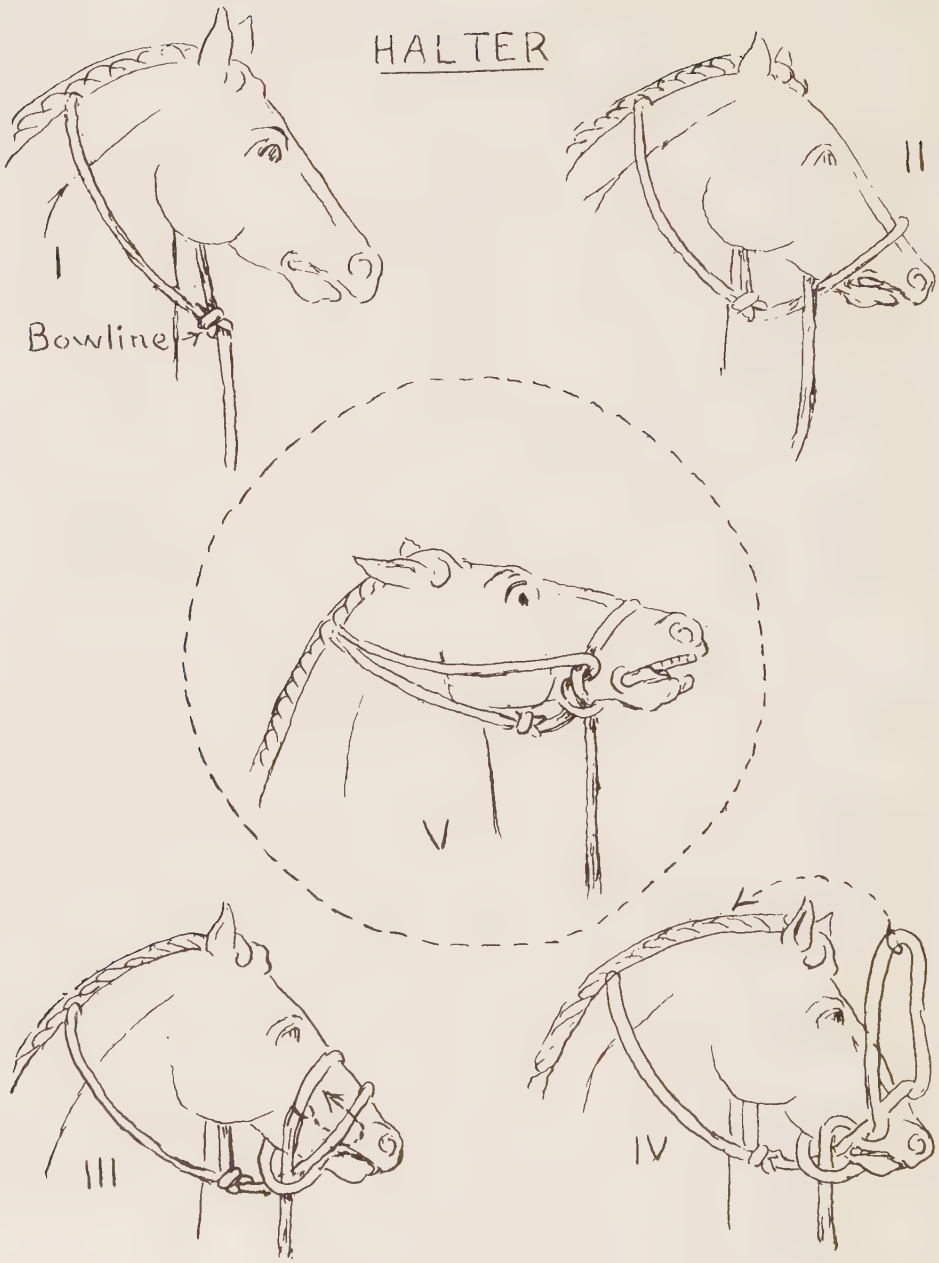
This is the Buntline Hitch which, by manipulation of the parts A & B, may be tied as a Noose, Fig. IV or as a Loop, Fig. V

see page 34

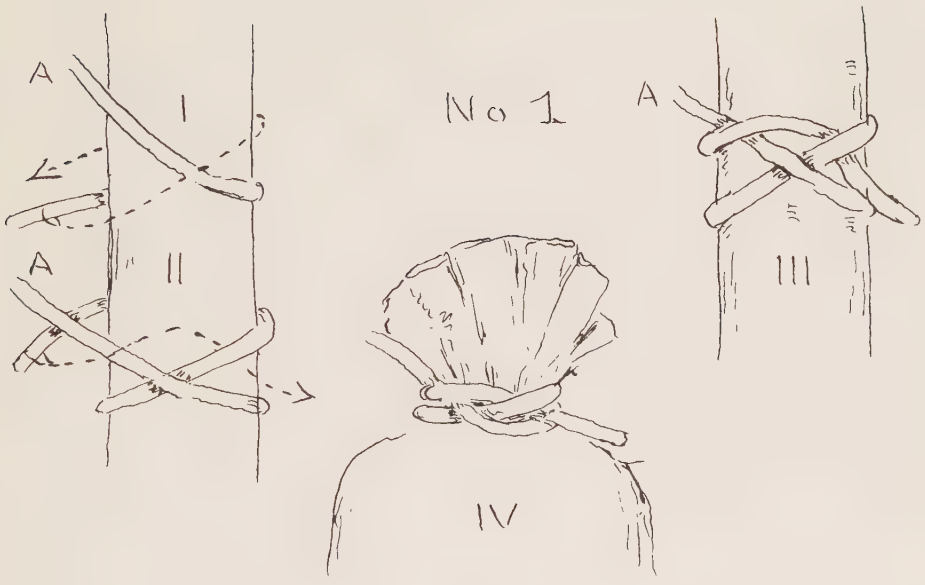


# HALTER

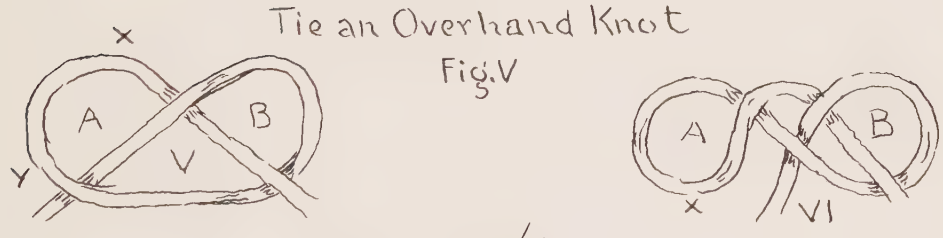


# SACK KNOTS

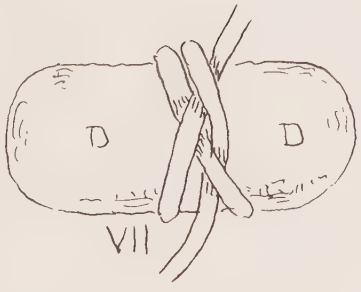



OR

Tie an Overhand Knot
Fig. V

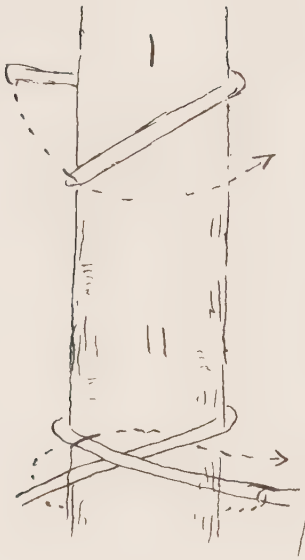



Turn A over laying X onto Y
Fig. VI

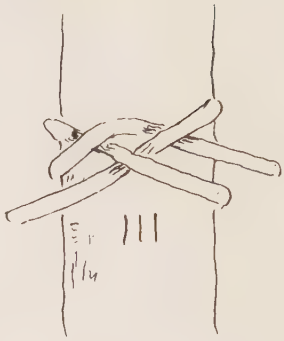



Lay A under B and slip the two loops onto D

# SACK KNOTS



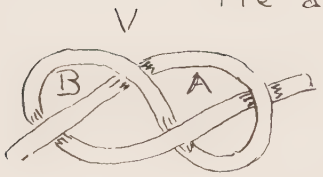

No. 2
Millers Knot

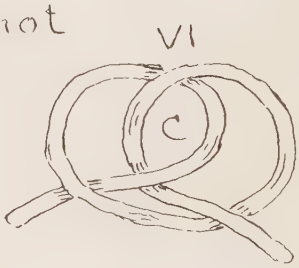


See page 12

OR

Tie a Figure of 8 Knot
Fig. V

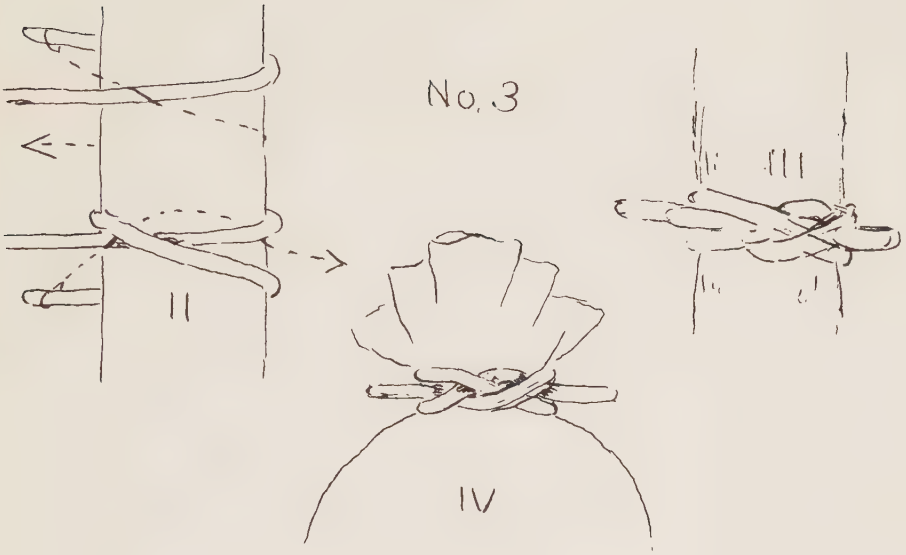


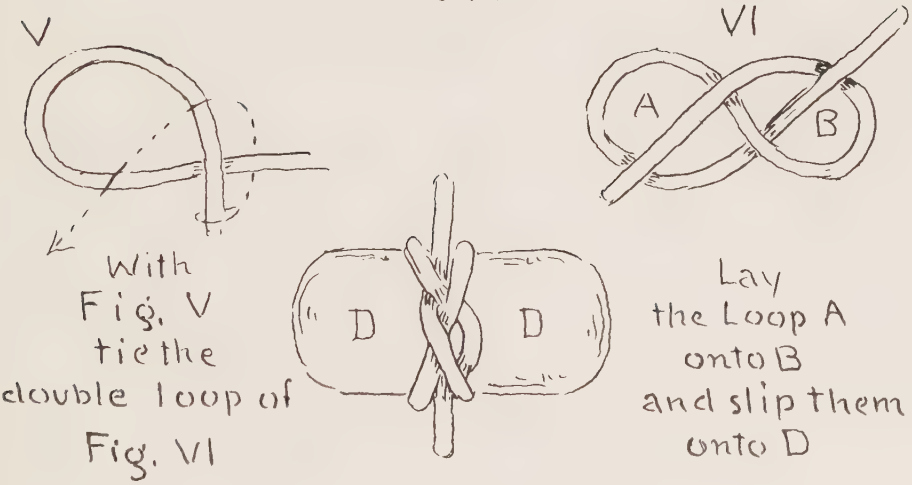

Lay the loop A onto B to form the Fig VI

Slide the loop C onto D

# SACK KNOTS




OR

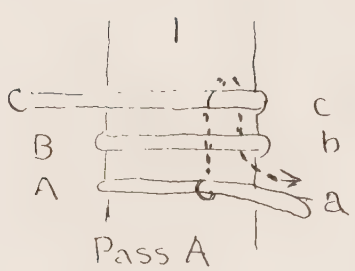



With Fig. V tie the double loop of Fig. VI

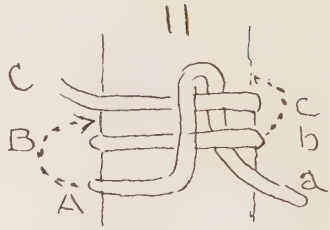
Lay the Loop A onto B and slip them onto D

# SACK KNOTS

## No. 4



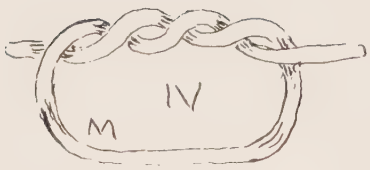

Pass A
over & around
B and C



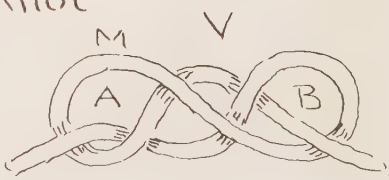

Lift A over B
and
b over c

OR

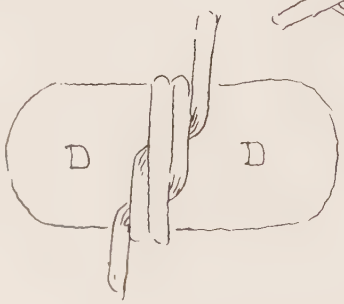
Tie a Blood Knot
Fig. IV




Turn M over
to form
two loops
A & B
Fig. V

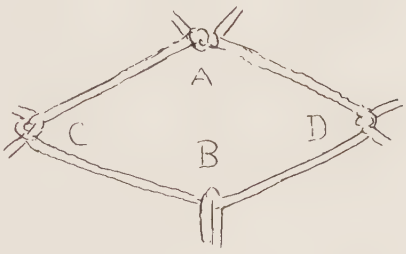


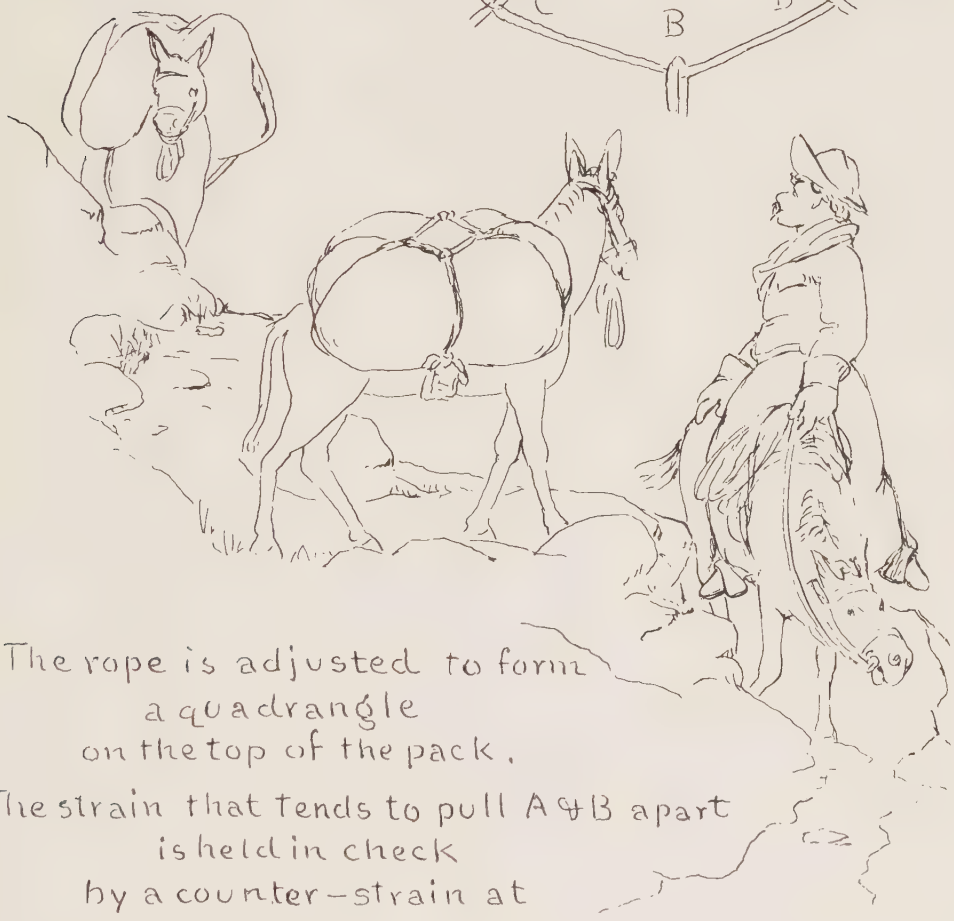

Lay
the loop A
under B
and
slip both onto
D



# DIAMOND HITCH

A compensating device for
securing the pack
on a horse

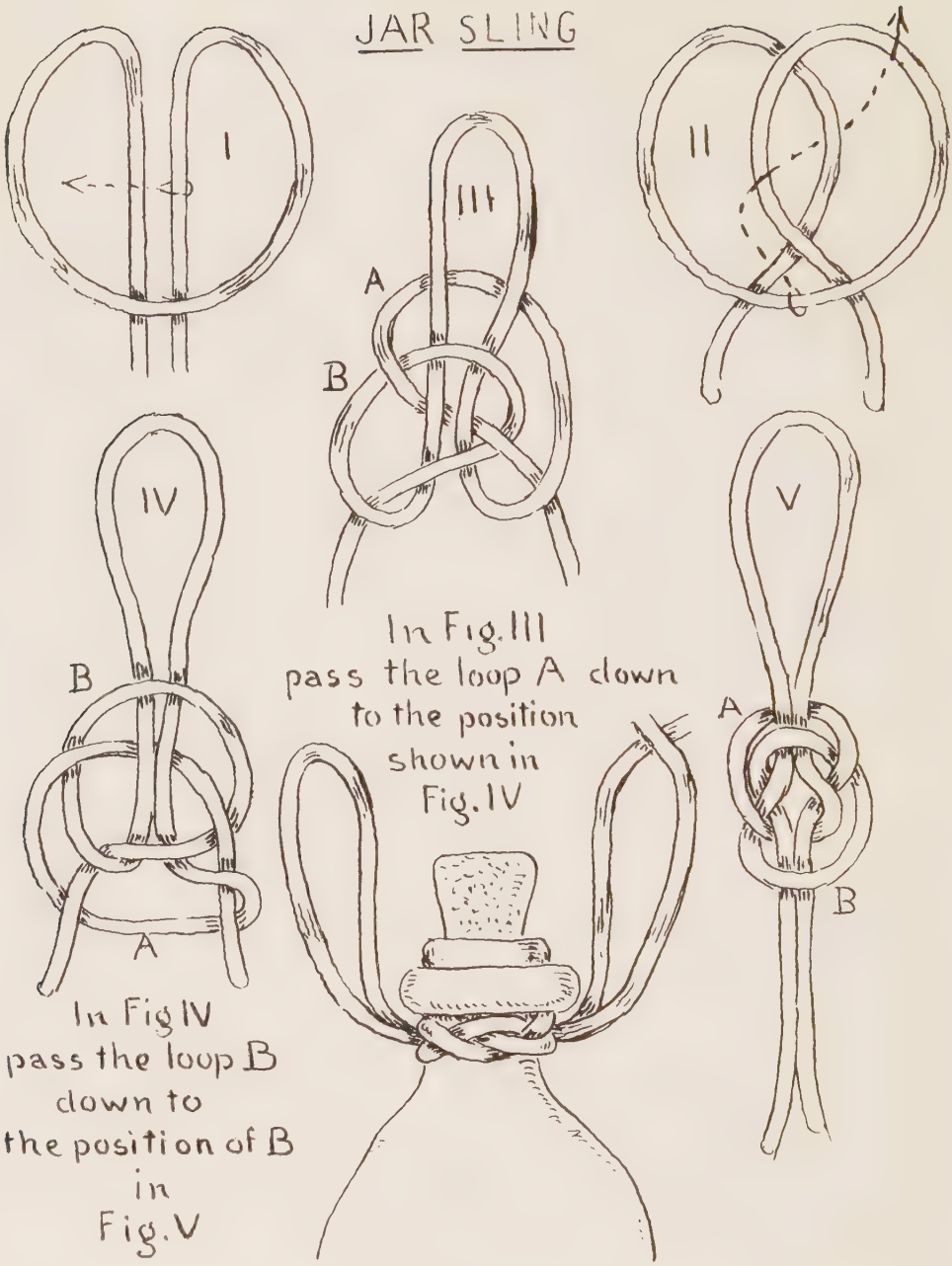


The rope is adjusted to form
a quadrangle
on the top of the pack.

The strain that tends to pull A & B apart
is held in check
by a counter-strain at
the points
C & D

# JAR SLING


I
II
III
A
B
IV
B
A
V
A
B
In Fig. III pass the loop A down to the position shown in Fig. IV
In Fig IV pass the loop B down to the position of B in Fig. V

# SLINGS

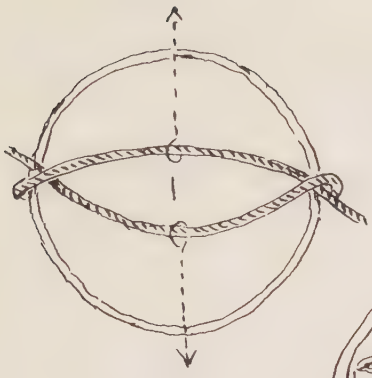
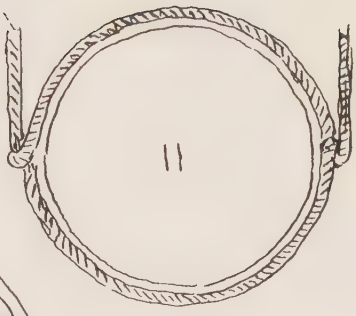


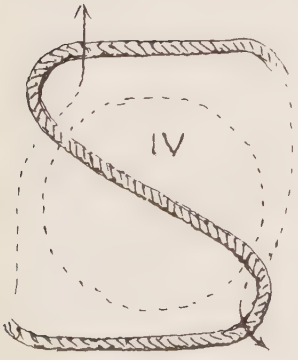

Fig. I
Tie an
Overhand Knot
vertically
around the can

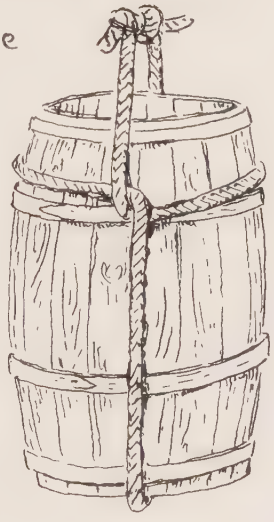
Can




Spread
the Knot apart
and fit it
around the top
of the can
A-Fig. III
Tie the ends
together-B. Fig III

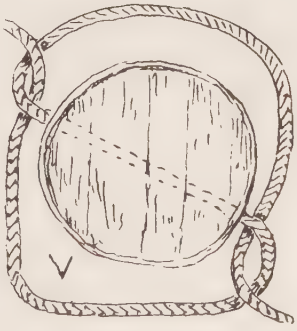
Arrange the rope
as in
Fig. IV



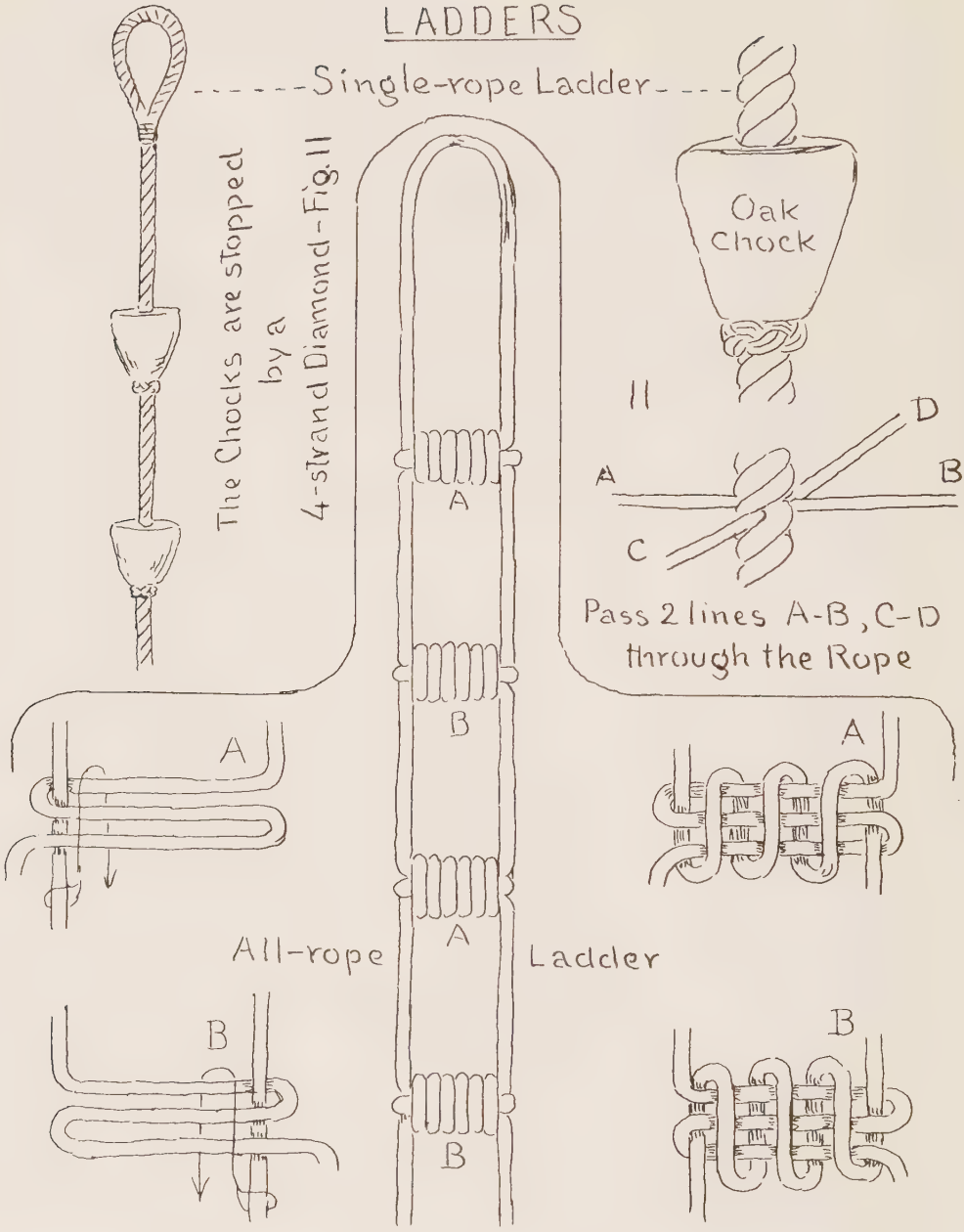



Barrel

Set the barrel
on the rope
Fig. V

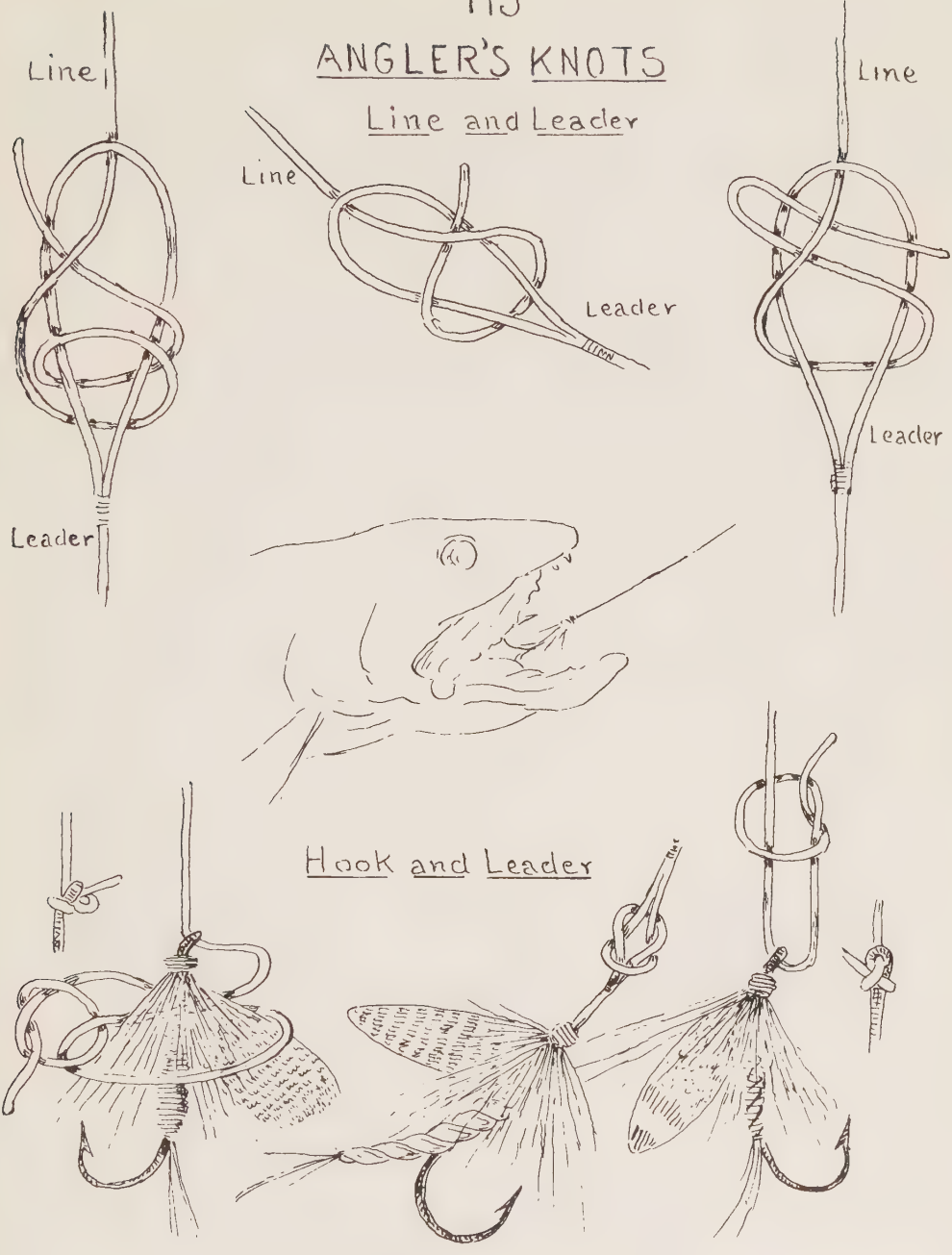


# LADDERS


Single-rope Ladder
The Chocks are stopped by a 4-strand Diamond - Fig. 11
Oak Chock
11
D
A
B
C
Pass 2 lines A-B, C-D through the Rope
A
B
A
B
A
A
All-rope Ladder
B
B

# ANGLER'S KNOTS

## Line and Leader




## Hook and Leader

# TYING LEADERS

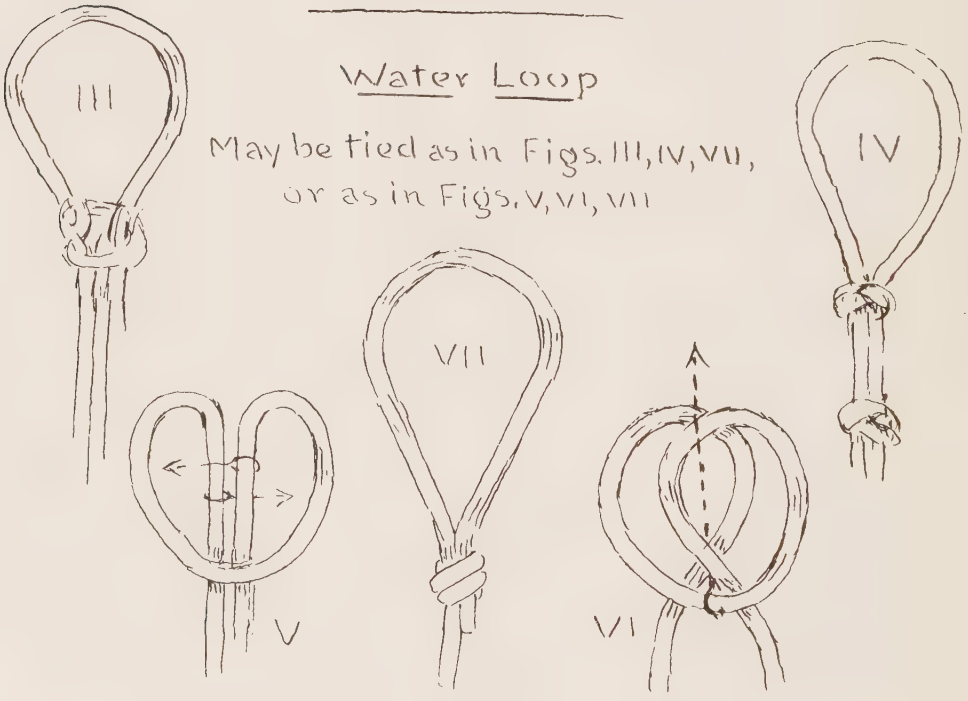
Barrel Knot

I Water Knot

II

## Water Loop

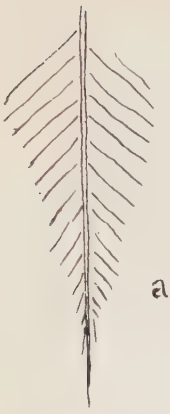
May be tied as in Figs. III, IV, VII, or as in Figs. V, VI, VII




For Angler's Loop see page 43

# TYING FLIES

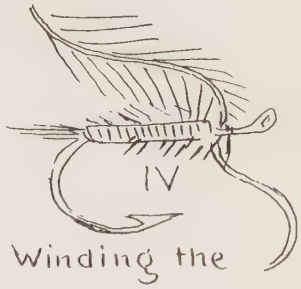
A simple and effective artificial fly may be tied with a fish hook, a length of colored silk, and a hackle from the neck of a cock.



II

III

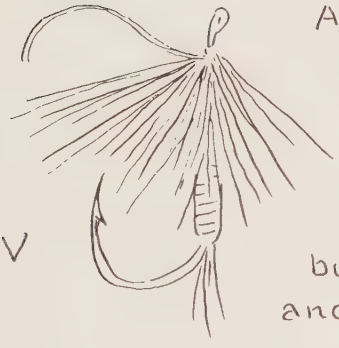
Tying on the hackle



IV

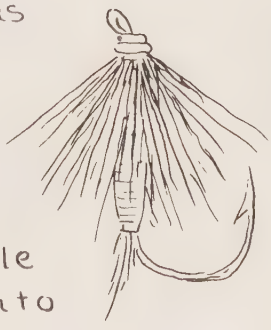
Winding the waxed silk

Fig. V
A few close turns of the hackle



V

Fig VI
The silk secures the butt of the hackle and is whipped on to the hook



VI

to form the head of the fly – A drop of varnish on the head

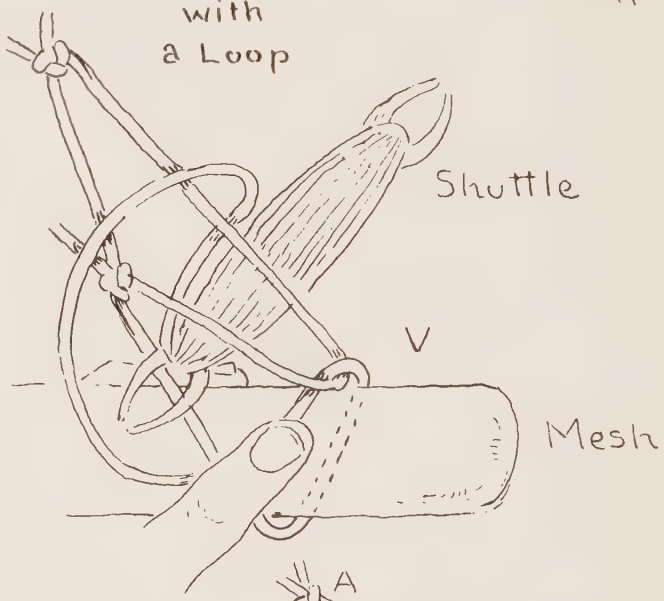
# FISHERMAN'S NET

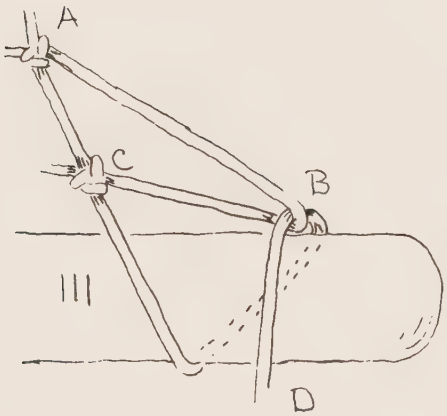
The Knot
is the same as
the Sheet Bend, Bowline &c.
It is a Half Hitch
combined
with
a Loop

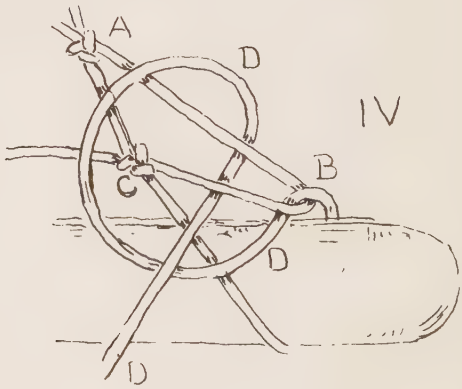
Fig.I - the Loop
Fig.II Loop and
Half Hitch

Fig III
A B C
represents the
Loop

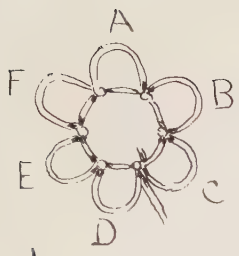
Fig IV
The end D
ties
the Half Hitch



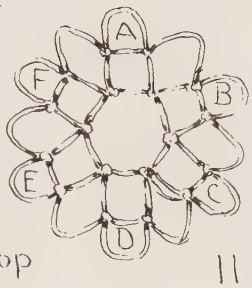
# CIRCULAR NET



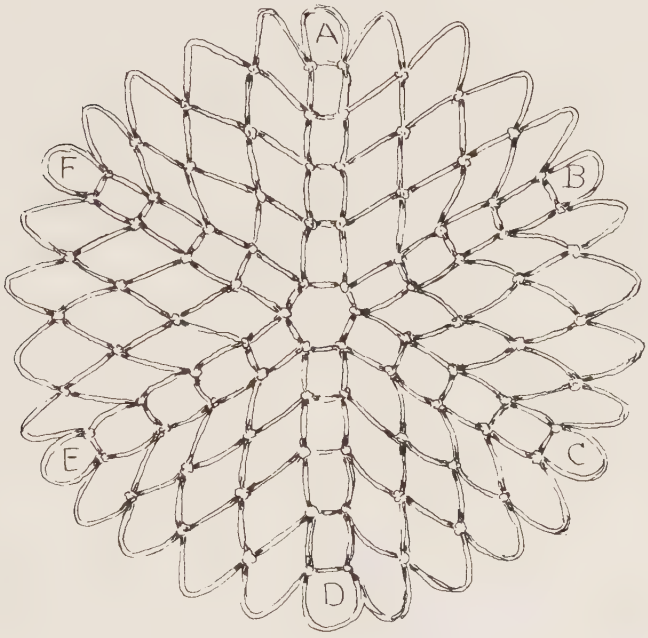

I

Fig. I
Tie 6 loops
on a centre loop

Fig II
Tie 2 Knots on each loop




II




III

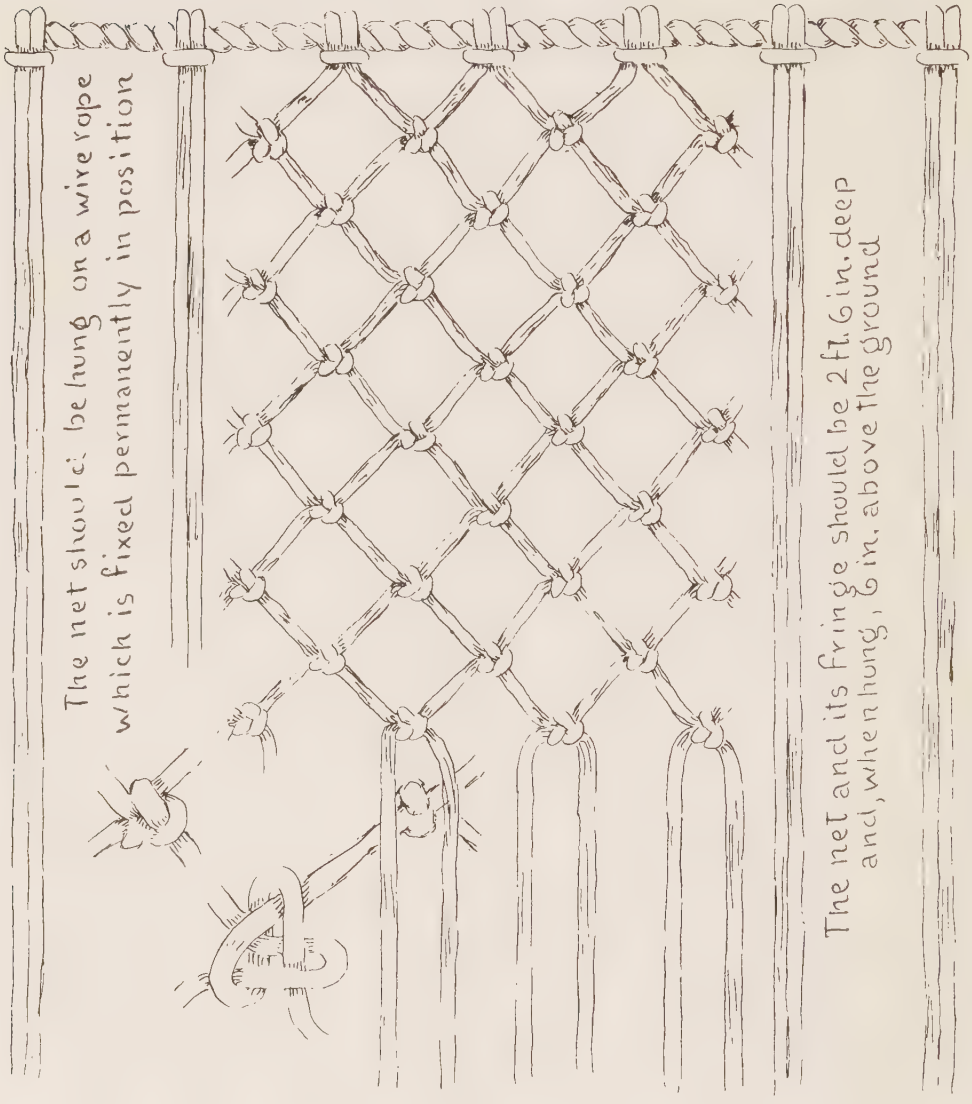
Fig III
The diameter of the net
increases
by tying 2 Knots
on each of the loops that lie on
the three lines
AD-BE-CF

This net can be tied

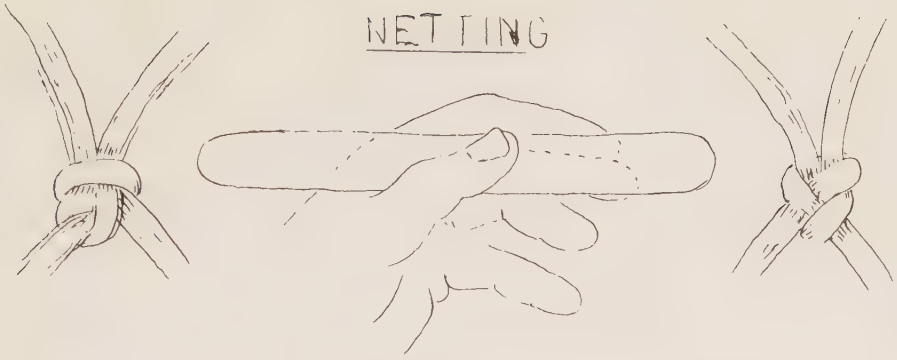
# TENNIS NET

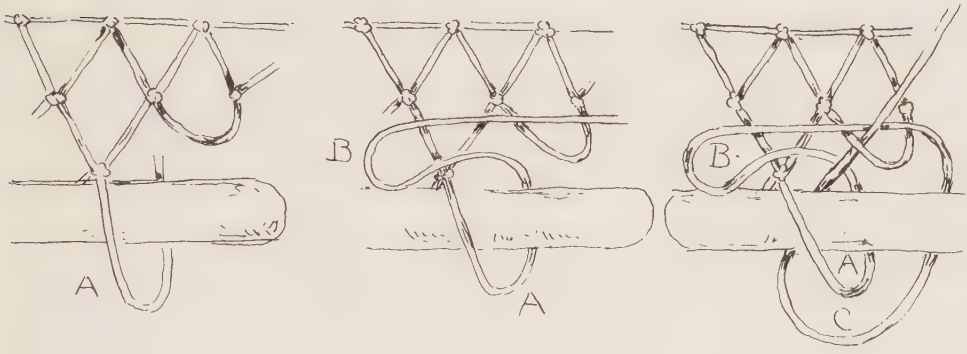
without mesh or shuttle

Tied with short lines – A, A

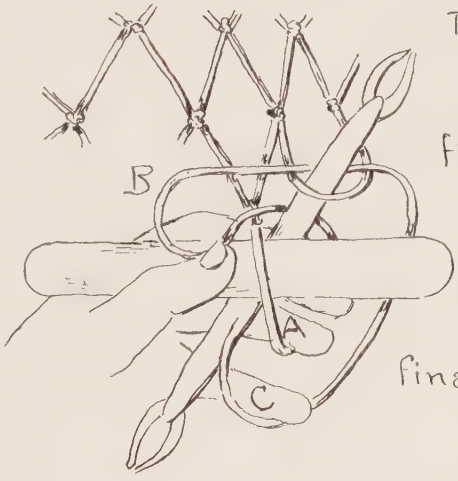

A
A
A
A
The net should be hung on a wire rope which is fixed permanently in position
The net and its fringe should be 2 ft. 6 in. deep and, when hung, 6 in. above the ground

# NETTING






Tied with 3 loops
Loop A
around 3 fingers
Loop B
under left thumb
Loop C
around the little
finger




To draw the
knot
together,
first release
loop B
then
loop A
and
finally loop C

# TYING PACKAGES

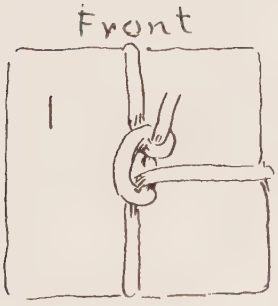



Fig. I
Begin with the Packers' Noose

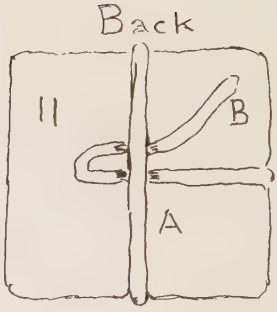



Fig II
Pass the bight of the line under the strand A

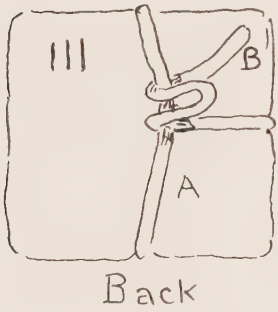



Fig. III
With the bight draw the strand A taut

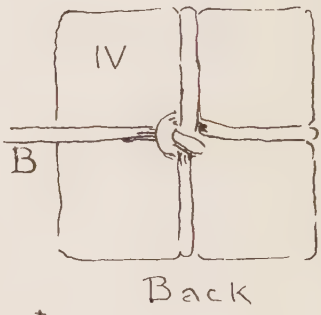
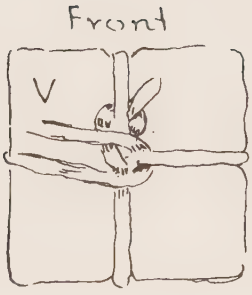
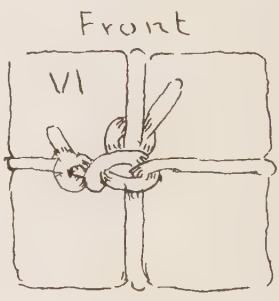



Fig. IV
Pass the end B through the bight and draw the knot taut

Figs. V and VI
Finish with two or three Half Hitches



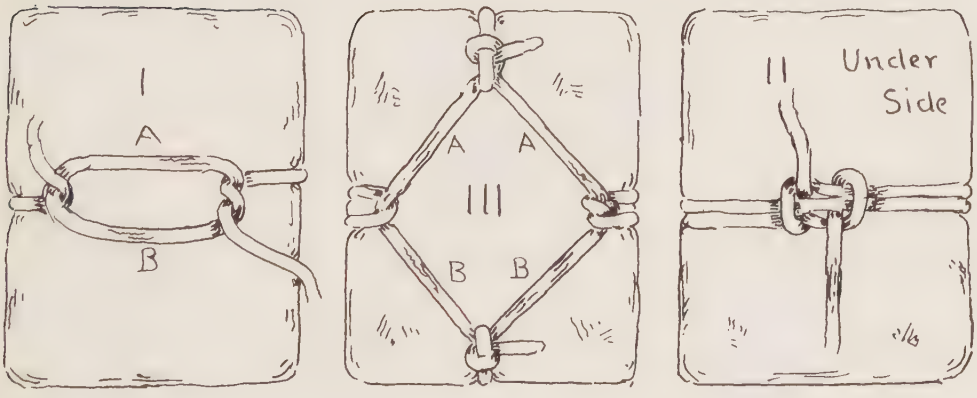



# TYING PACKAGES

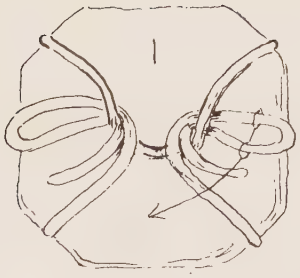
Fig 1
Introduced here as a not-too-difficult puzzle

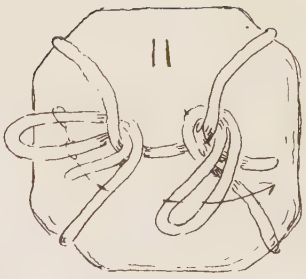
{To tie a 4-strand package with a single line, the beginning and the end not shown}

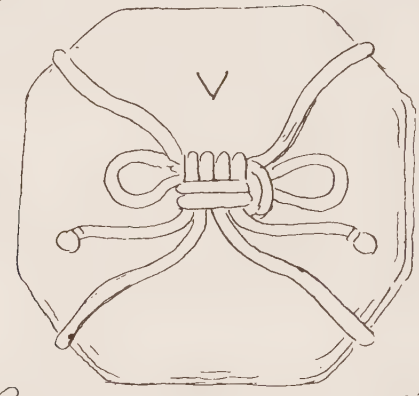
## Diamond Tie

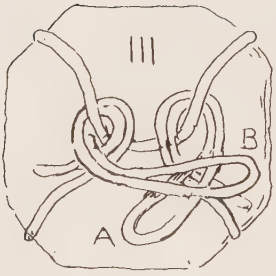


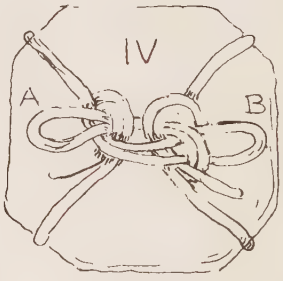
# JAPANESE KNOTS

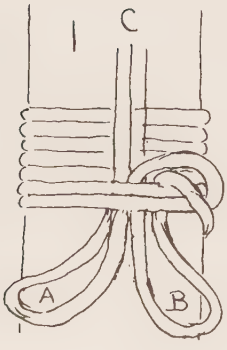


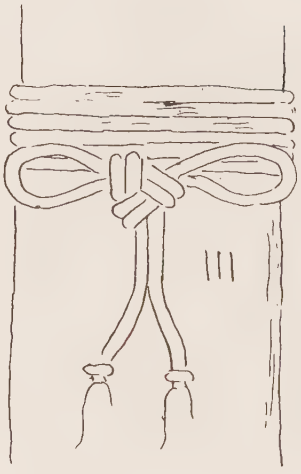



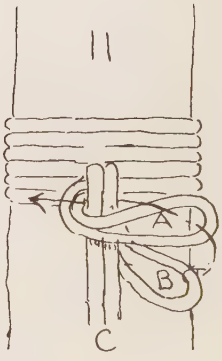



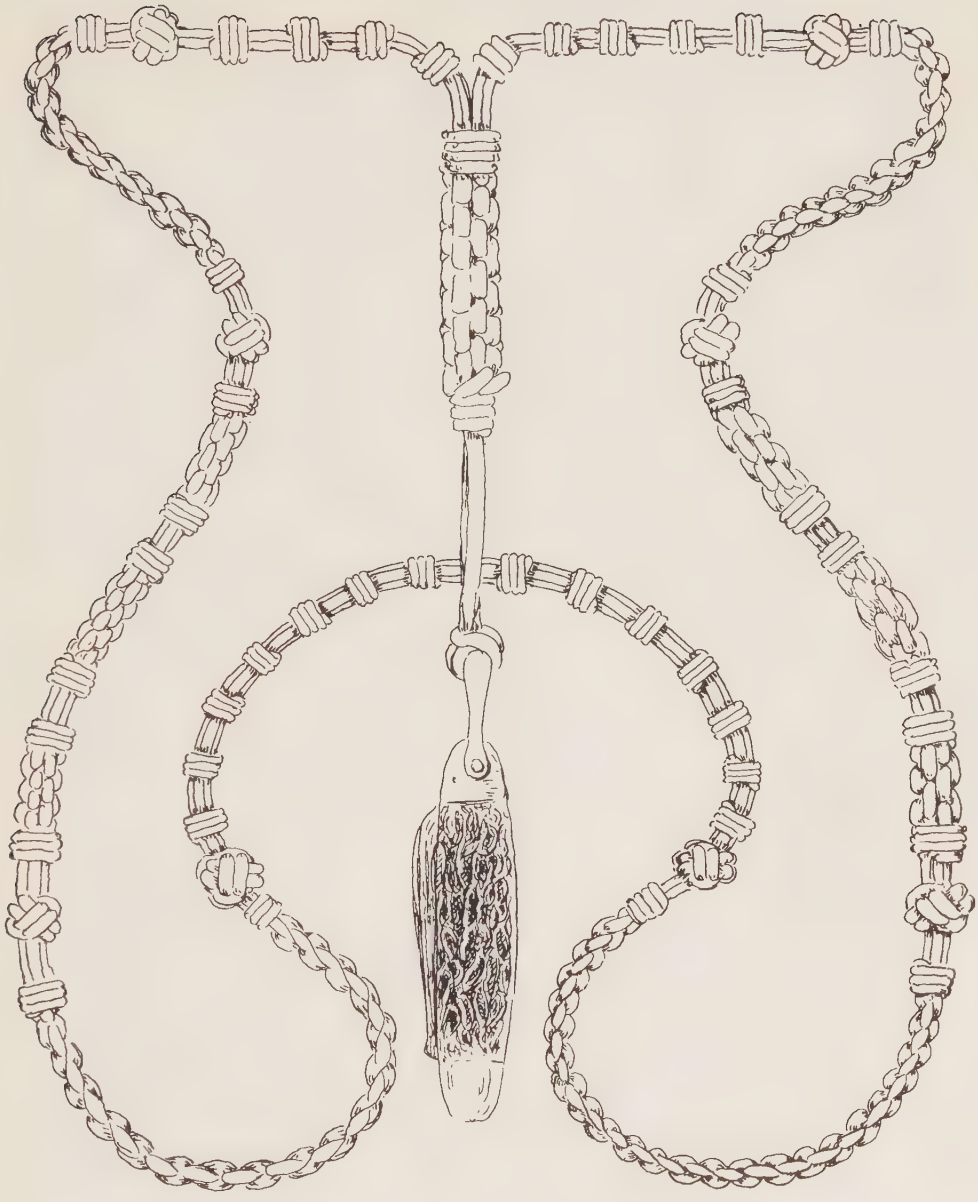



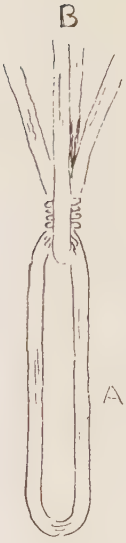
# KNIFE - LANYARD



# WATCH FOB

I

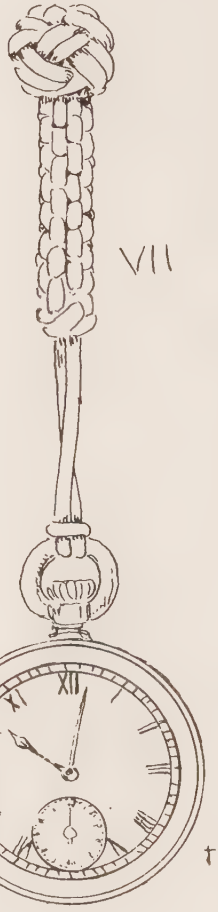
Begin with a doubled line
A - Fig. I
Add another doubled line
B - Fig. II



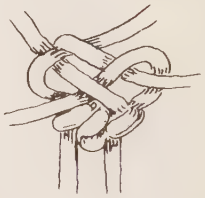

II

III

Wall the four strands together



VII



IV

Begin the Crown Braid
page 81

V

Finish with a 4-strand Double Diamond

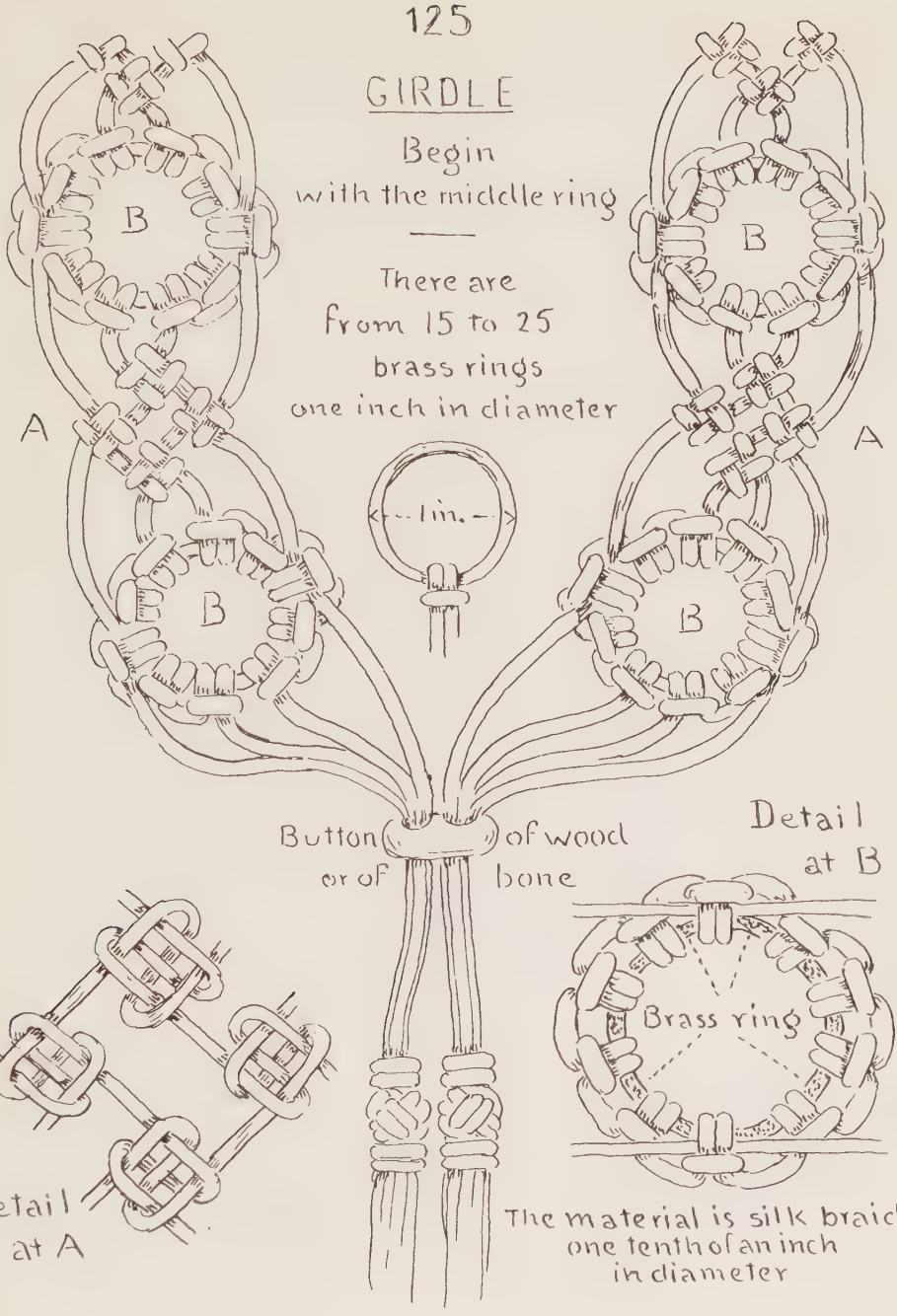
Top

Crown the ends and pass them down through the knot and cut them off

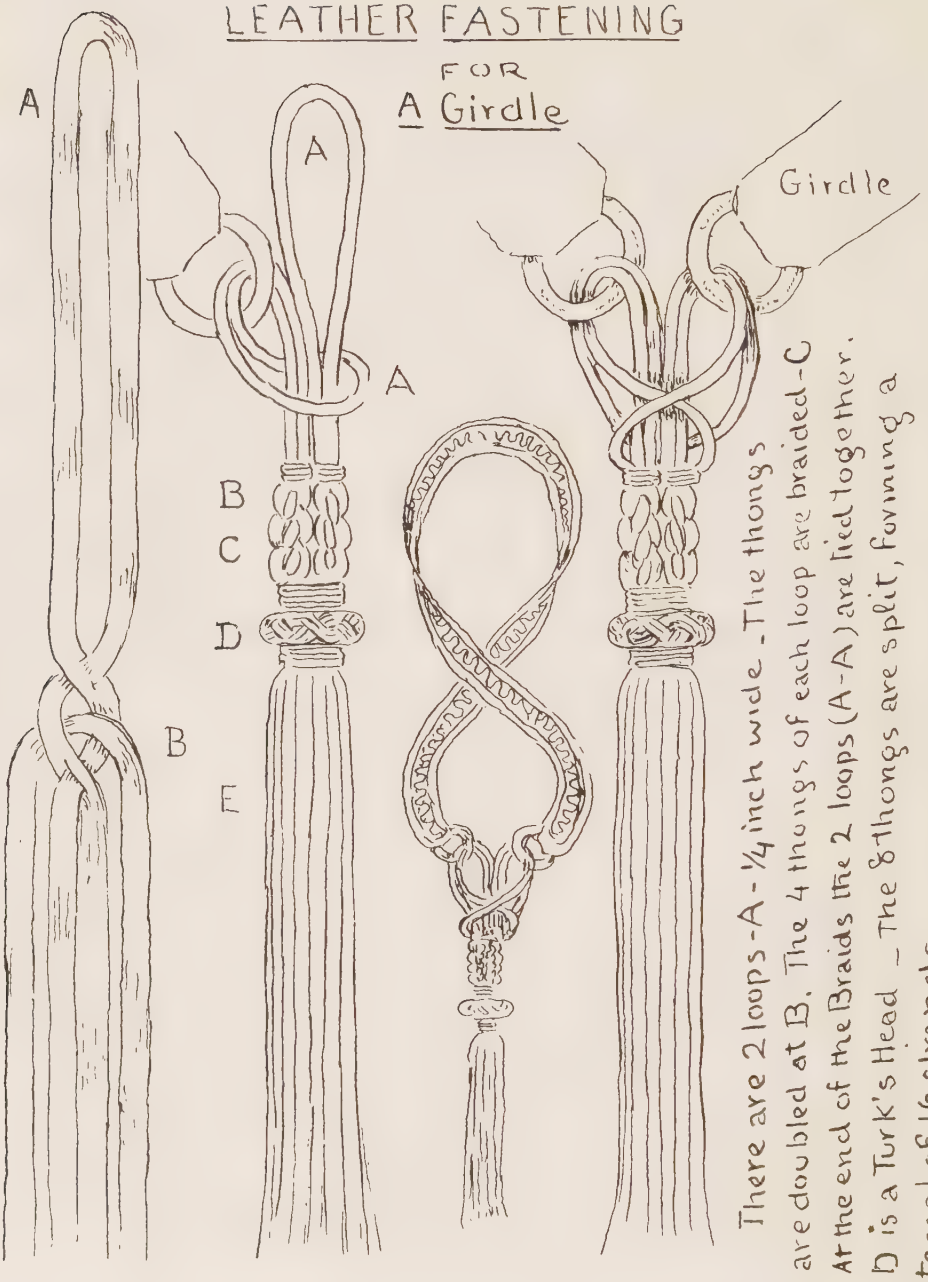
# GIRDLE

Begin
with the middle ring

There are
from 15 to 25
brass rings
one inch in diameter



# LEATHER FASTENING FOR A Girdle




There are 2 loops - A - ¼ inch wide. The thongs are doubled at B. The 4 thongs of each loop are braided - C At the end of the Braids the 2 loops (A-A) are tied together. D is a Turk's Head. The 8 thongs are split, forming a tassel of 16 strands.

# LEATHER BELT and BUCKLE

Fig. I
A - Part of Belt slit into Three Strands _ See page 86

Fig. I
B - Two iron or brass rings

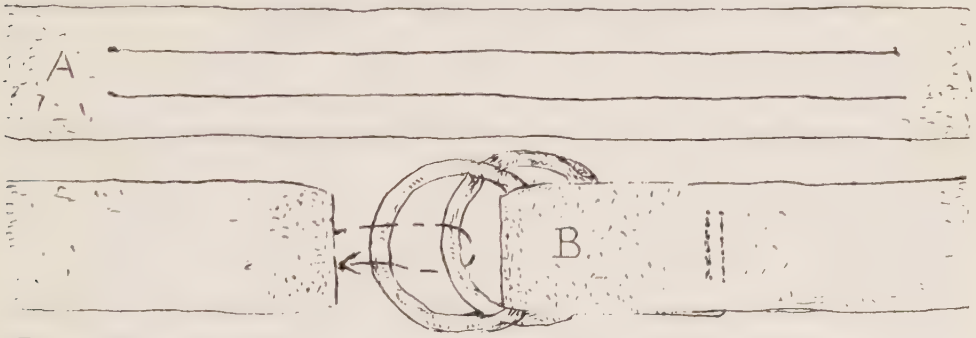



Fig II - A - The strands braided - B - The buckle fastened

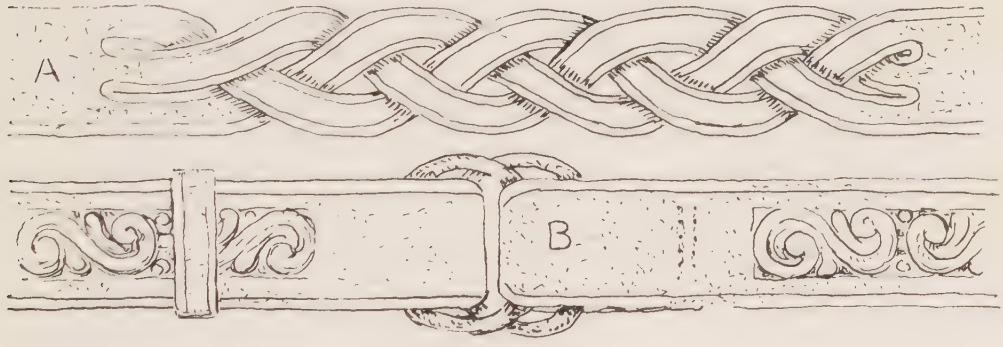
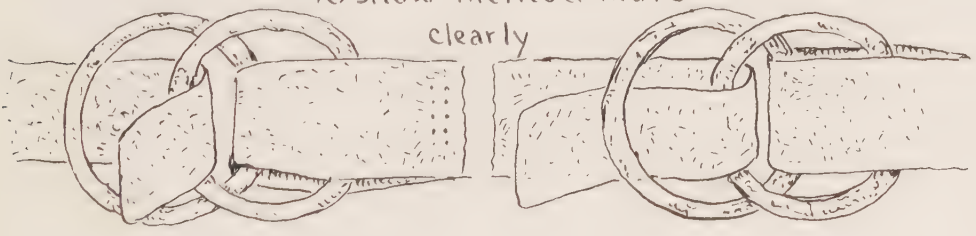
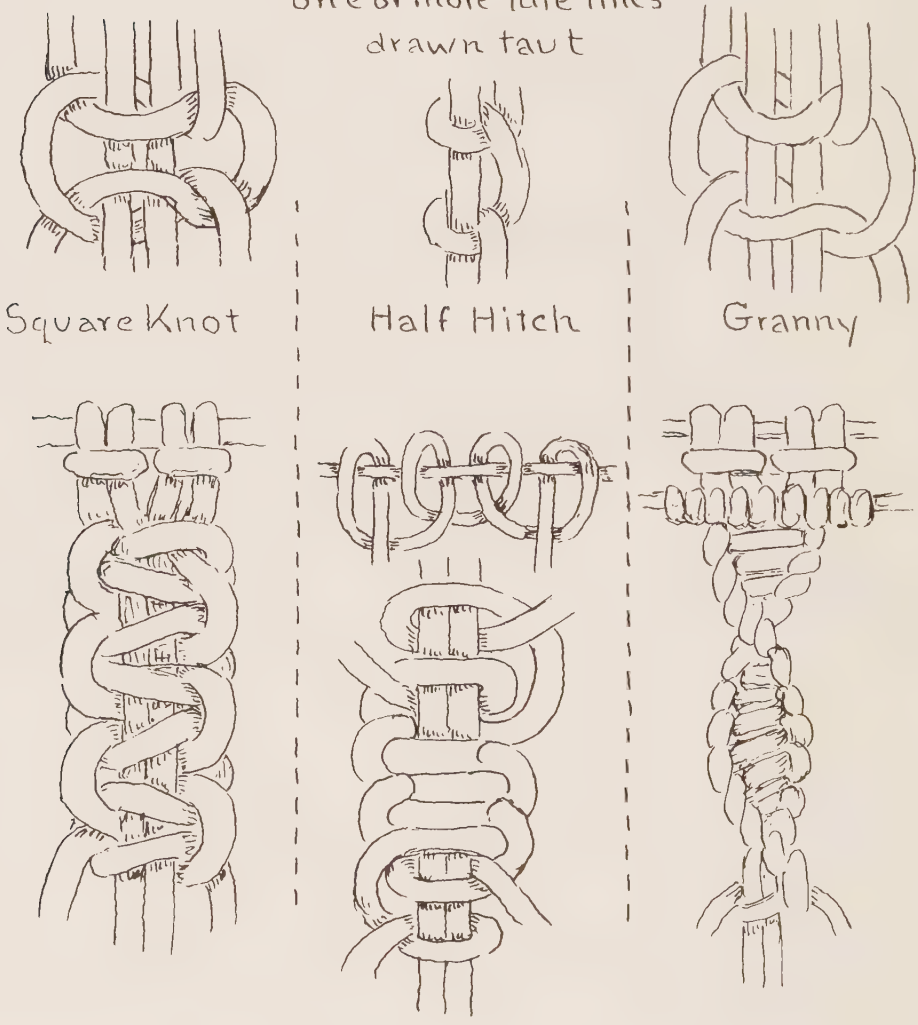



Fig. III - The inside of Buckle _ The rings enlarged to show method more clearly

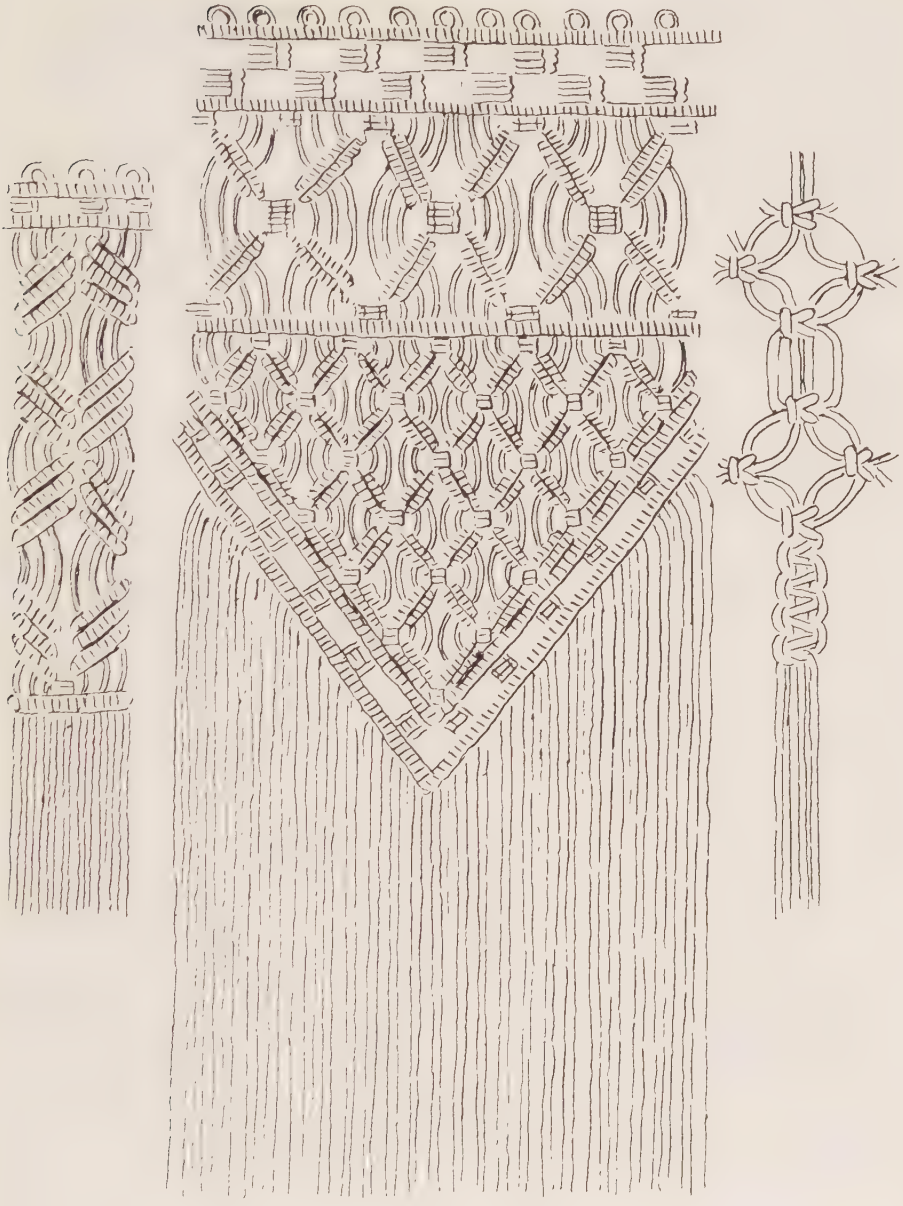


# MACRAME´ KNOTS

These are
The Square Knot, the Half Hitch and the Granny
tied around
one or more idle lines
drawn taut



# MACRAME KNOTS



# TATTING LOOP

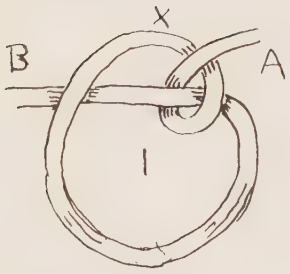



Fig. I
A Half Hitch
of the end A
around the end B

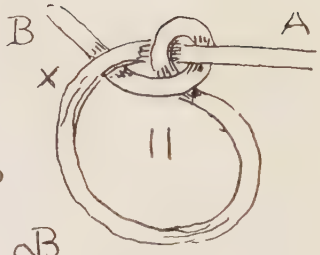
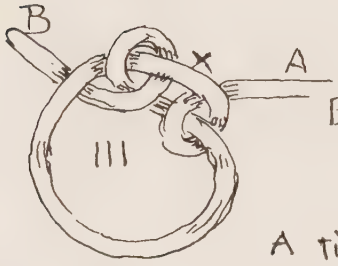



Fig. II
By pulling
X & A
B becomes a Half Hitch
around A



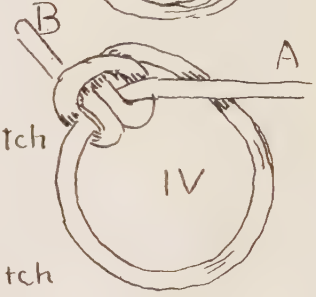
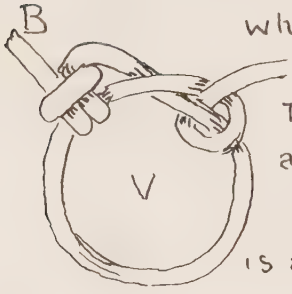
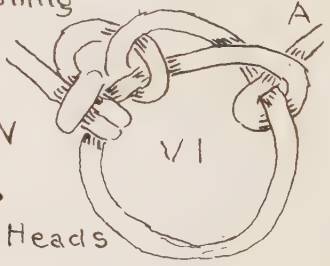
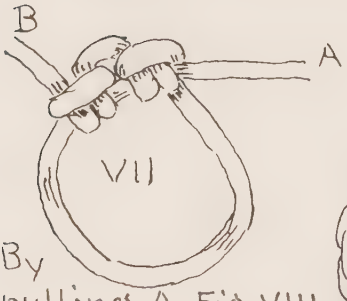




Fig III
A ties a second Half Hitch
which is also upset by pulling
A X and A
These 2 knots form
a Lark's Head Fig IV

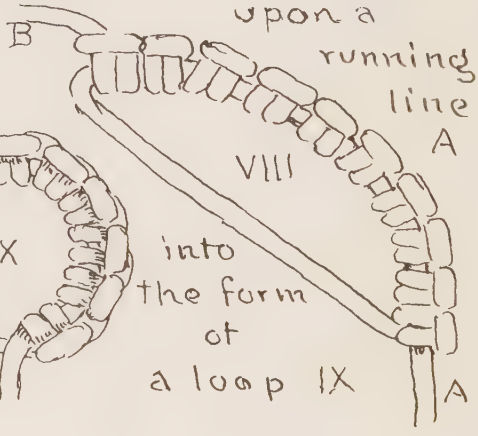


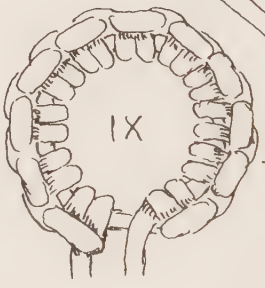




The Tatting Loop
is a row of such Lark's Heads
upon a
running
line




By
pulling A, Fig. VIII
The Lark's Heads
are drawn




into
the form
of
a loop IX

# TATTING

Insertion

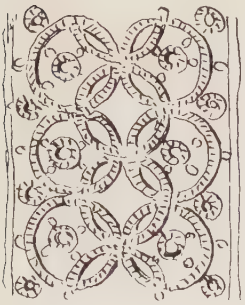


Fig. II
Round Braid

See page 77

Lace

Fig I Loop

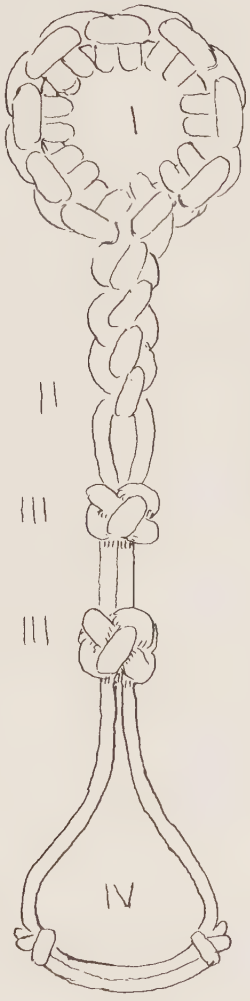



Fig. IV
Water Knot

Insertion

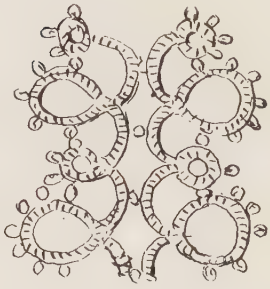
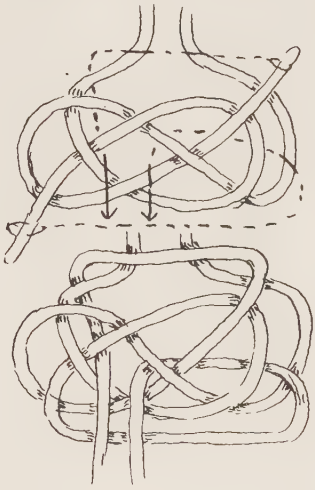
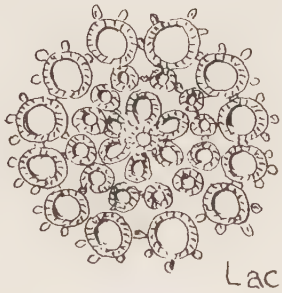


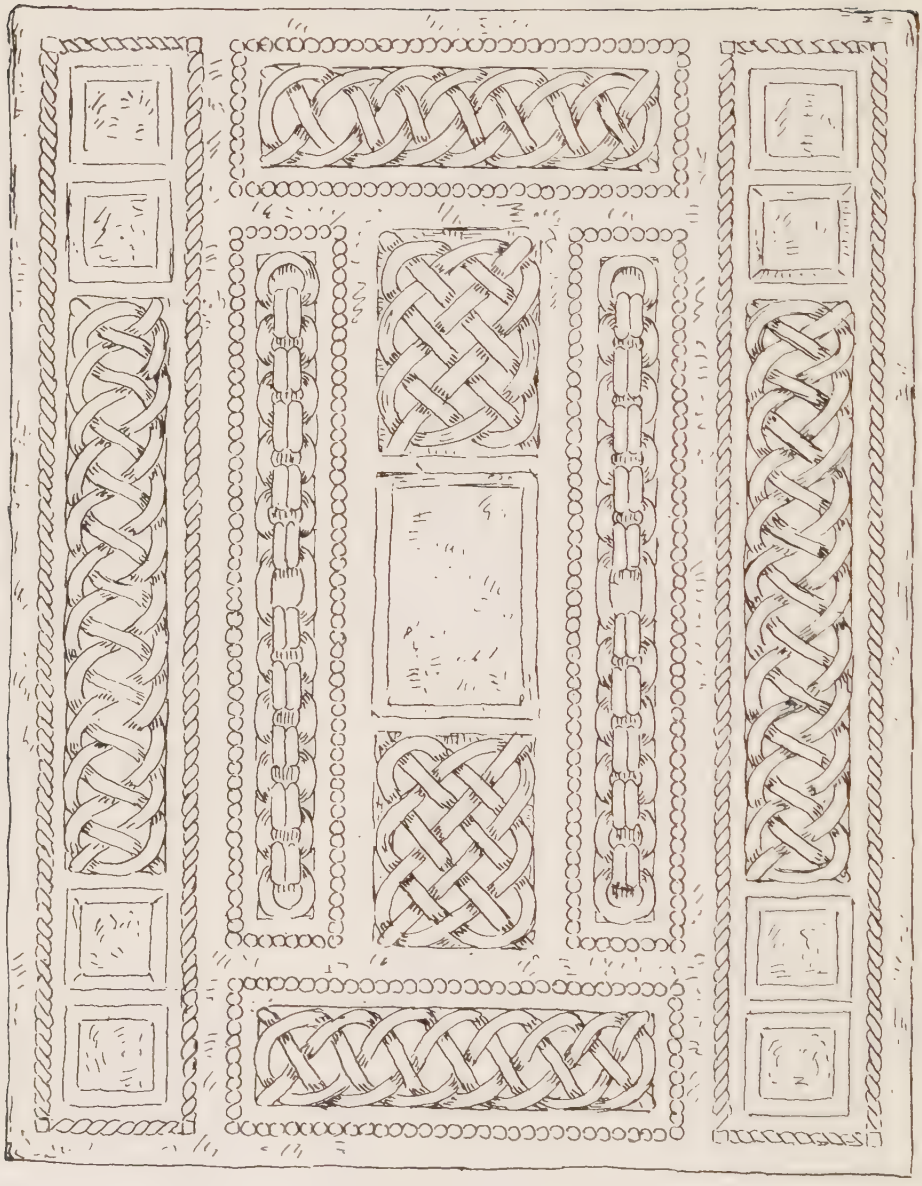
Fig III
Diamond Knot



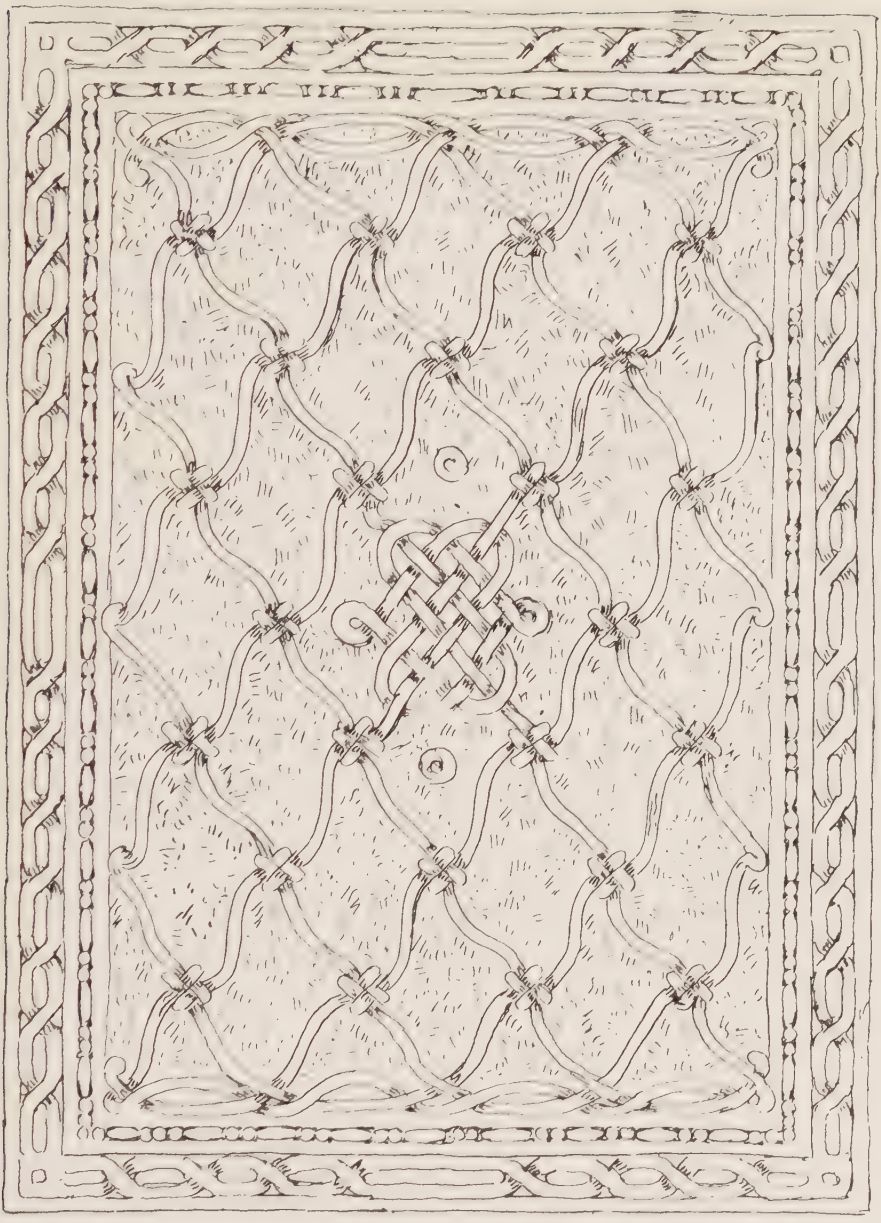


Lace

BOOK COVER

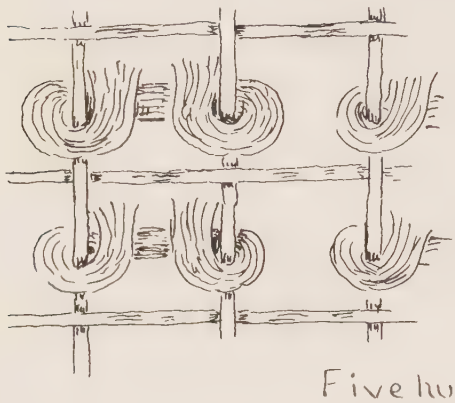


BOOK COVER 133

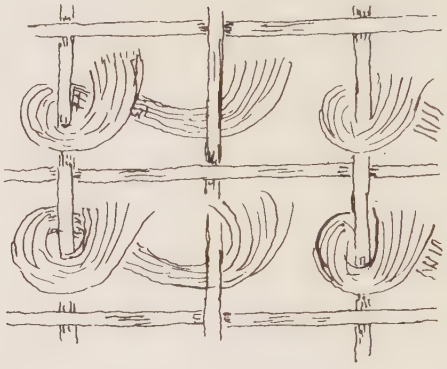


# ORIENTAL RUGS

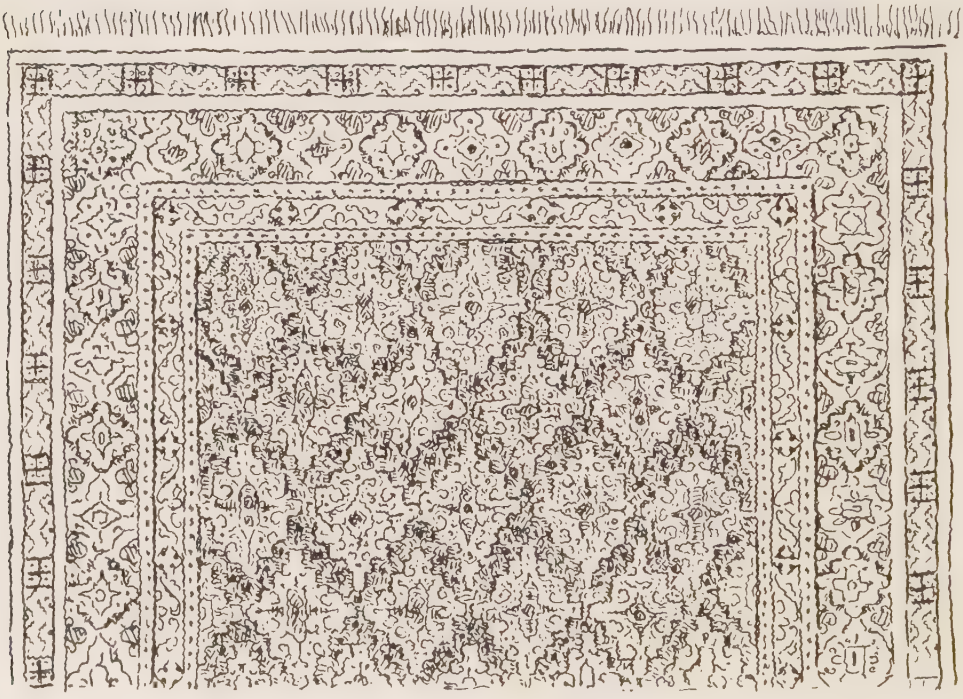
Turkish Knot



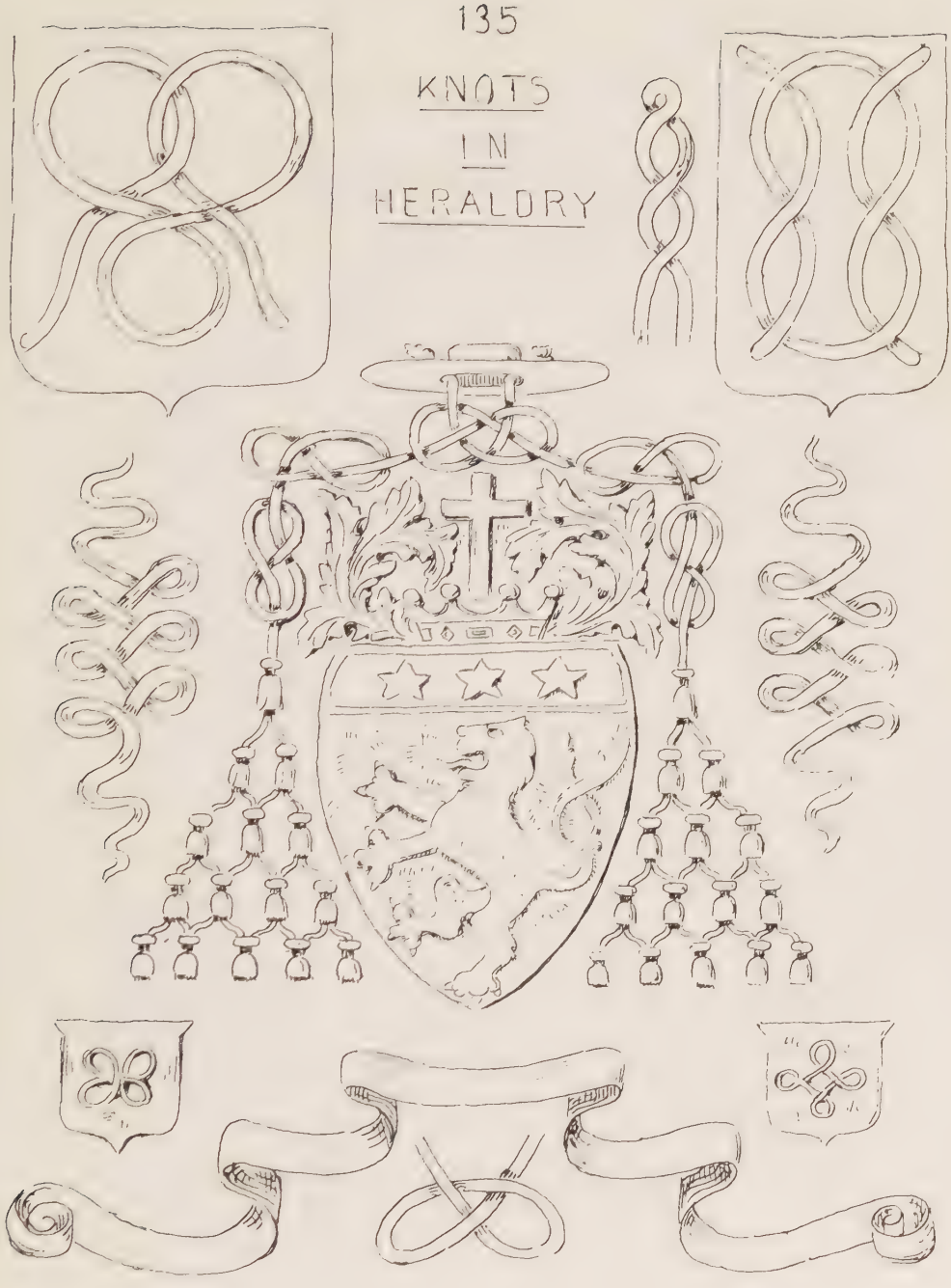
Persian Knot



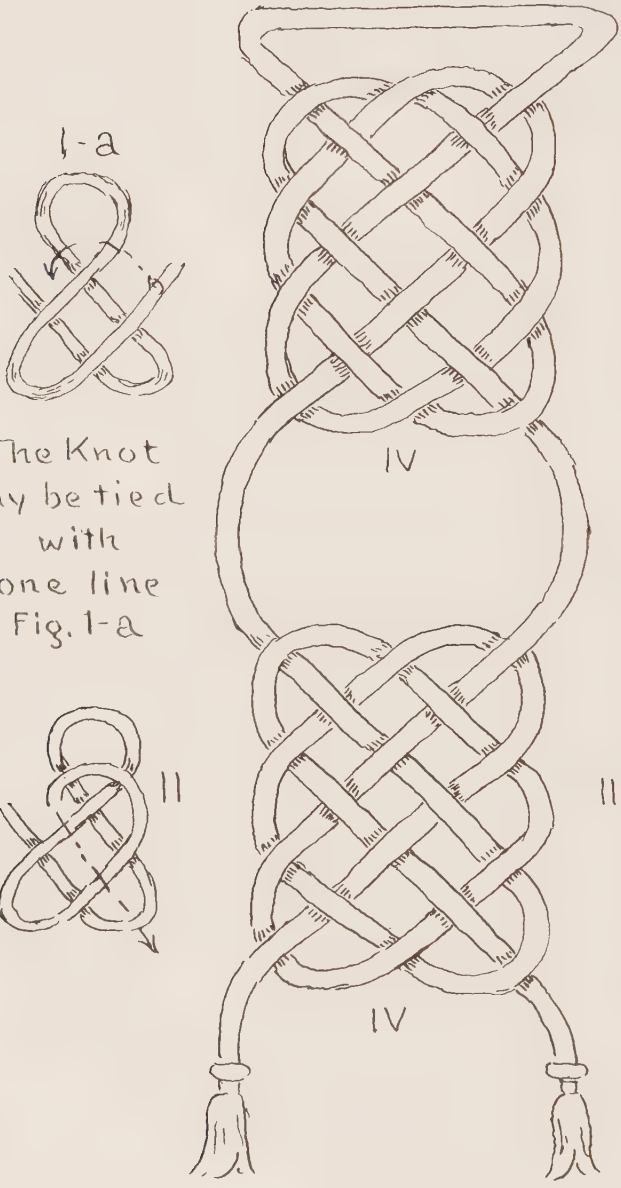
Five hundred Knots
to the square inch are not unusual



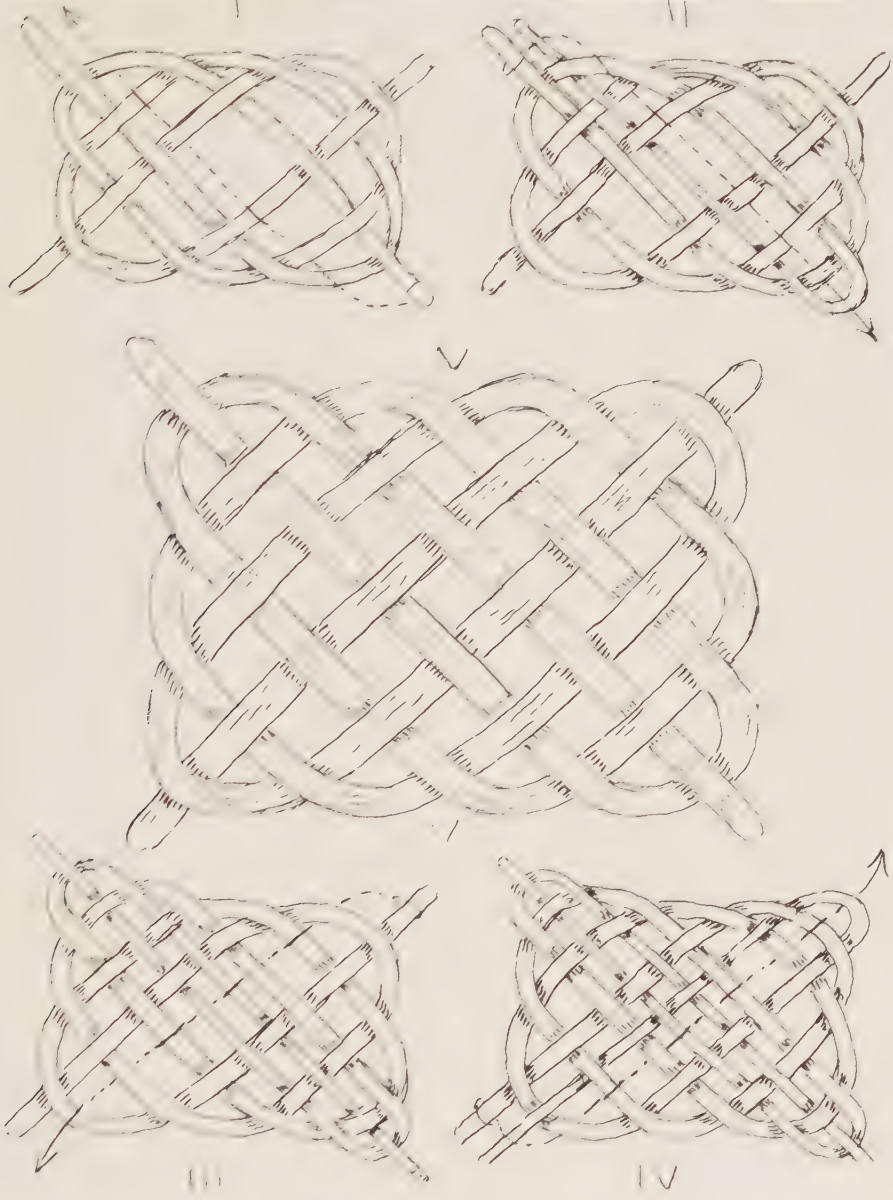
# KNOTS IN HERALDRY



# CHINESE KNOT



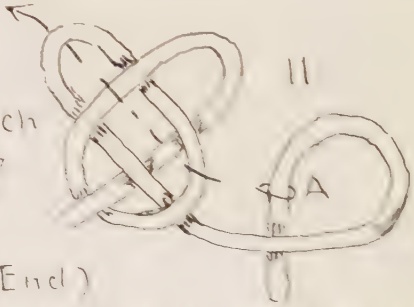
# ADDING STRANDS to the CHINESE KNOT



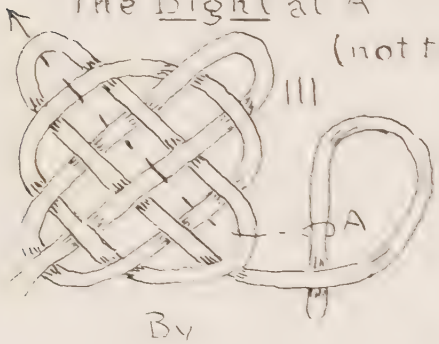
# DEVELOPMENT

## of Interlacings of any number of strands

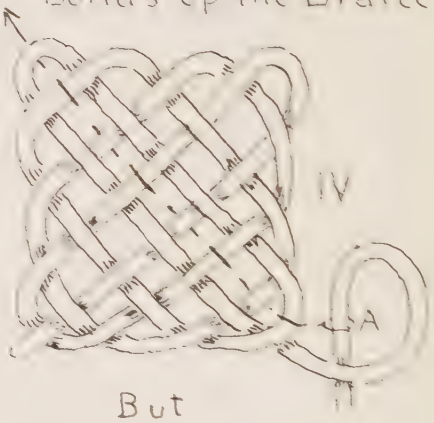
Fig. I
Clove Hitch
page 7

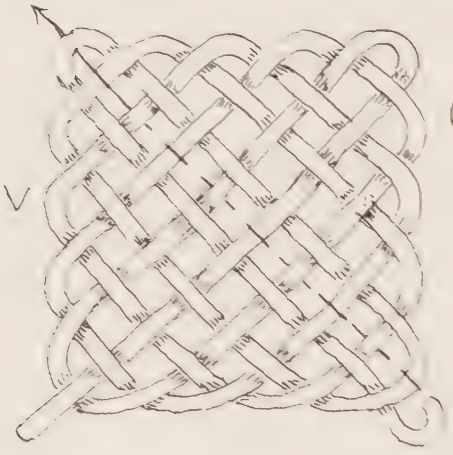



The Bight at A
(not the End)
builds up the Braid

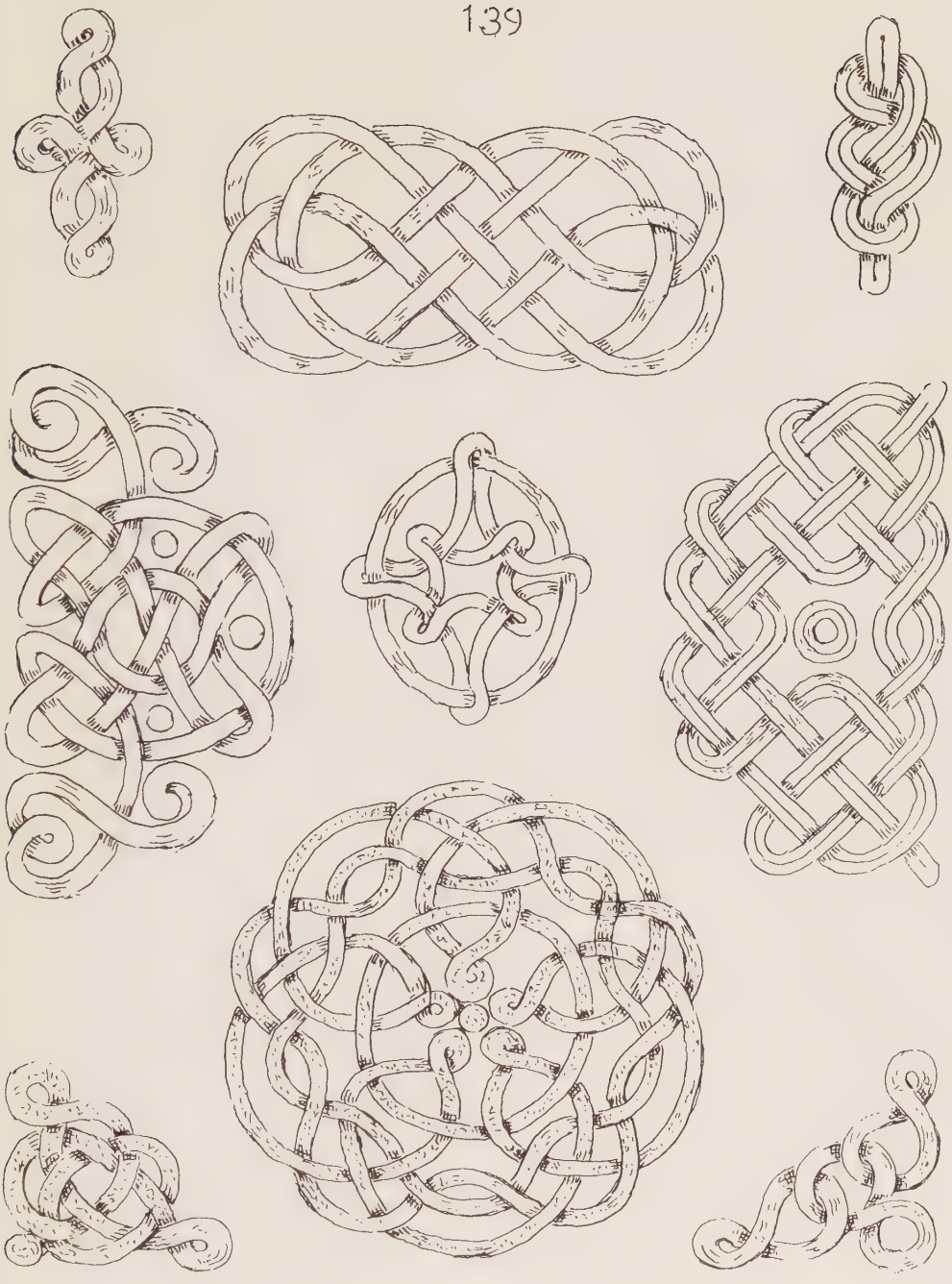



By
pulling the 2 ends
of the line
the Braids fall apart

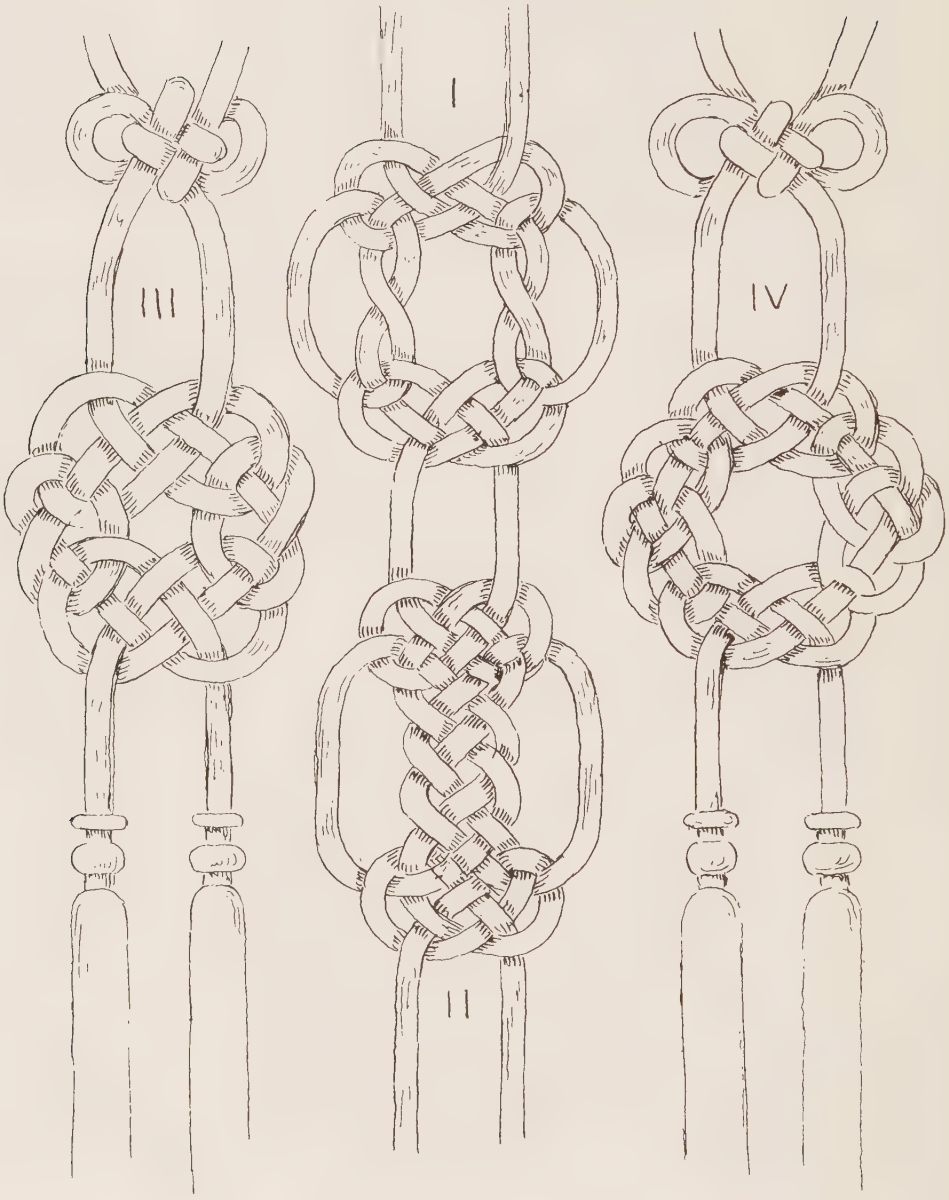



But
if the End of the line
(not the Bight) is passed
through the Braid
as in Fig. V
the Interlacing
cannot fall apart
and the work can be so ended
at any one of its stages.



# TEMPLE ORNAMENTS

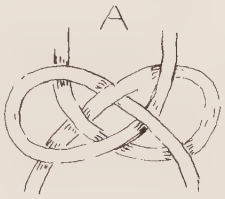


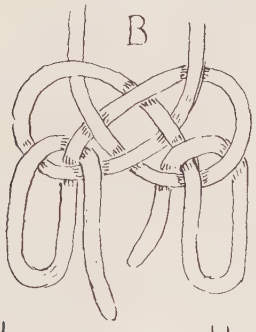
# Details of Temple Ornaments

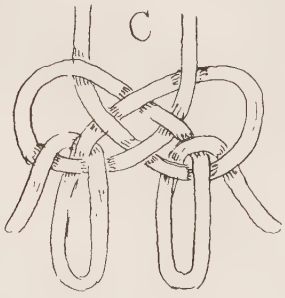
A - begins all four knots

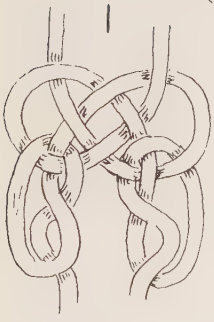
B - belongs with Knots I & II

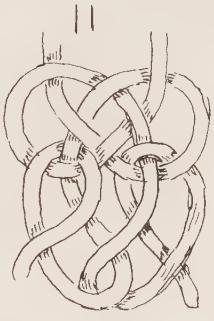
C - belongs with Knots III & IV

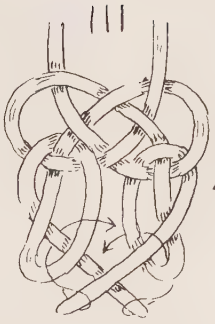


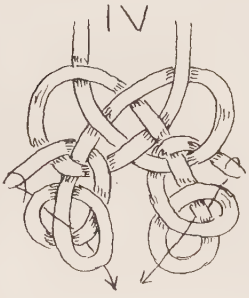



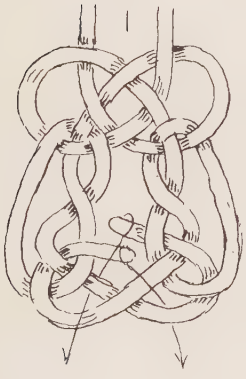



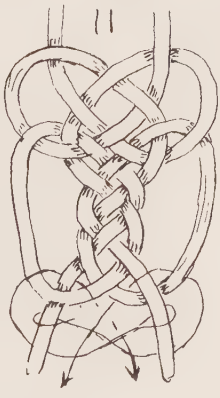



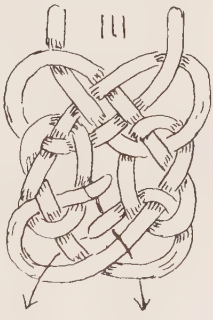



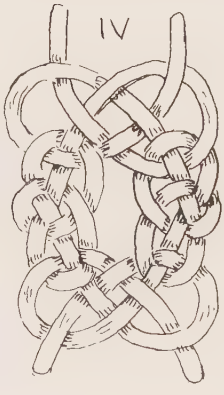



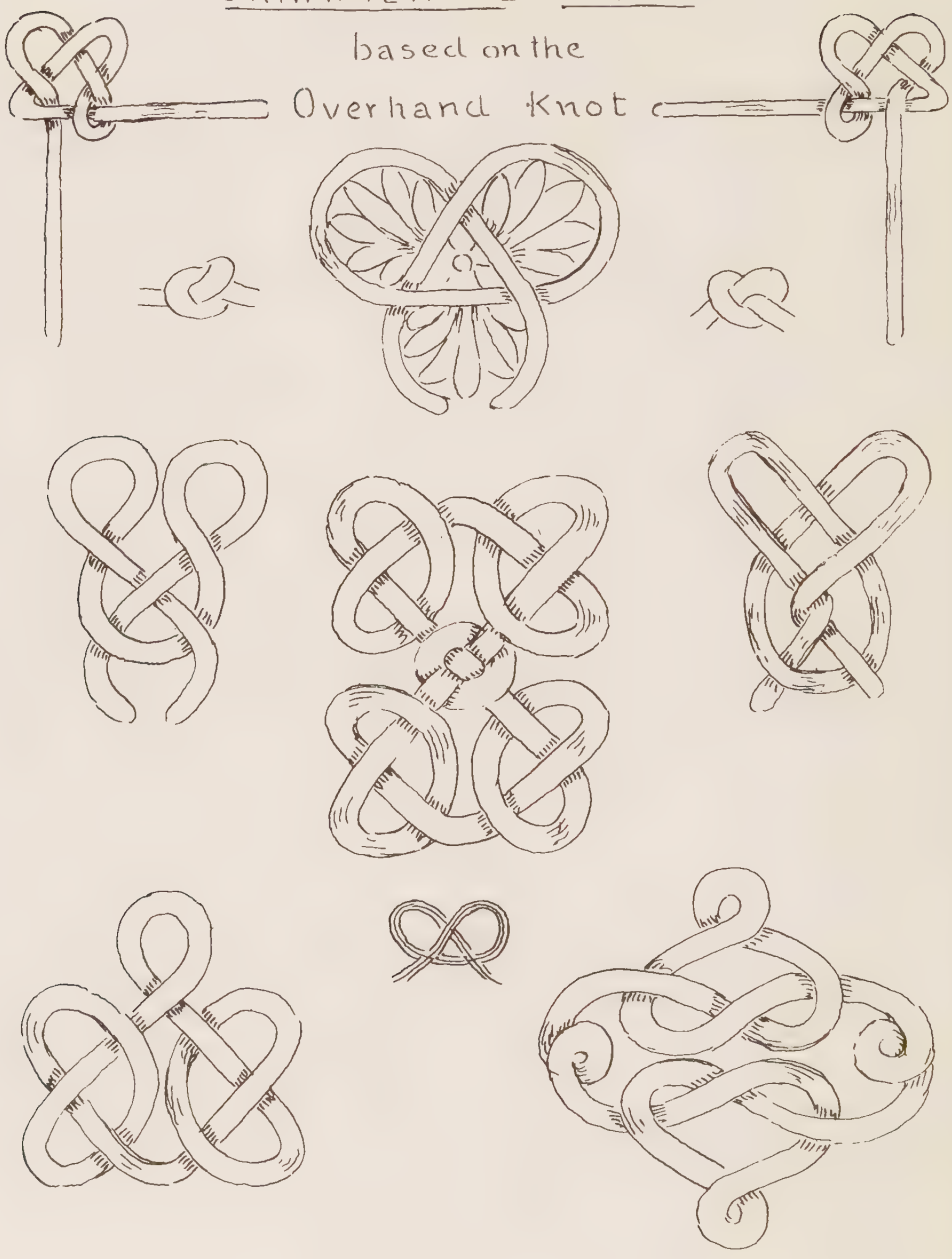



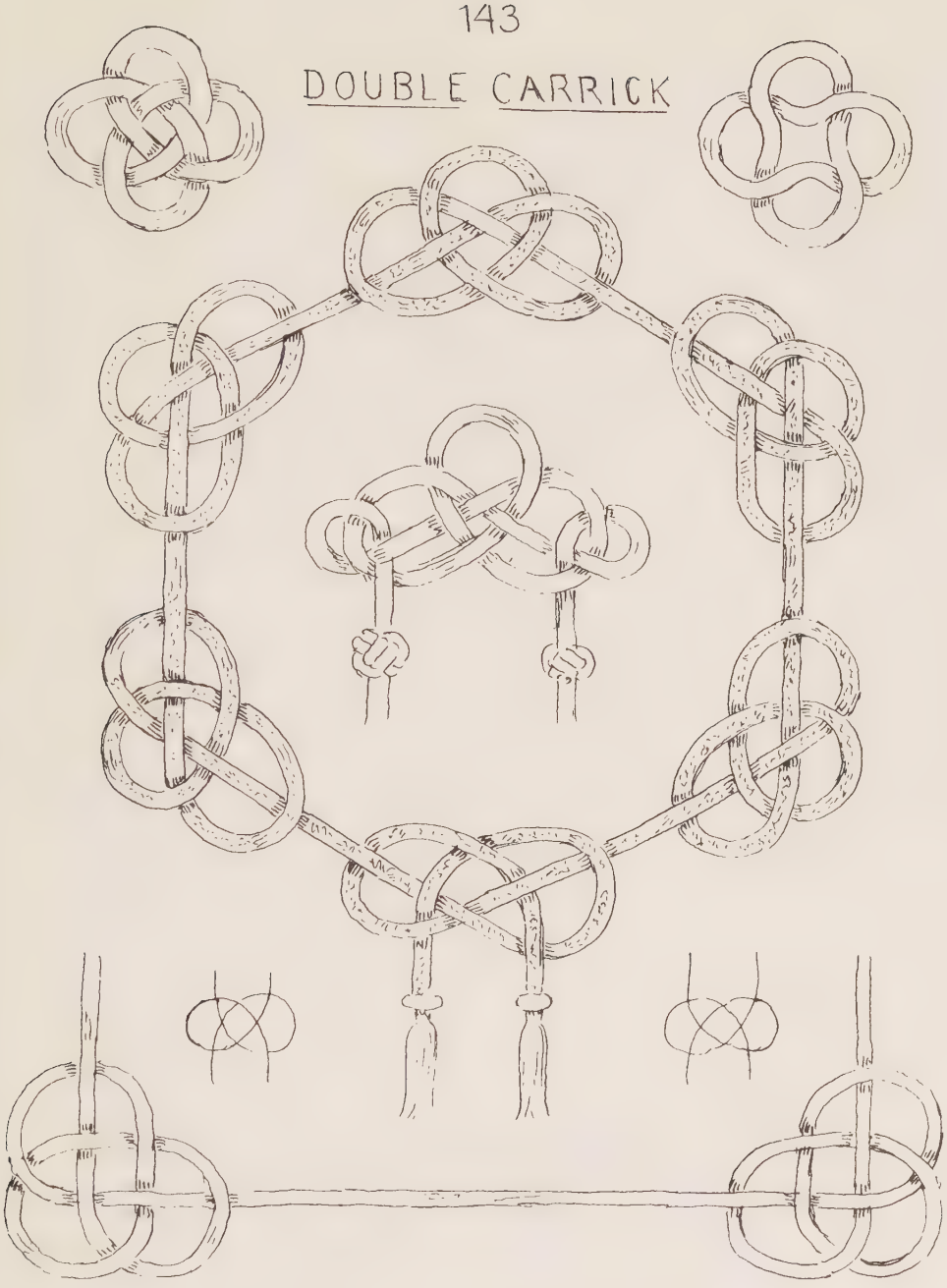
# ORNAMENTAL FORMS

based on the

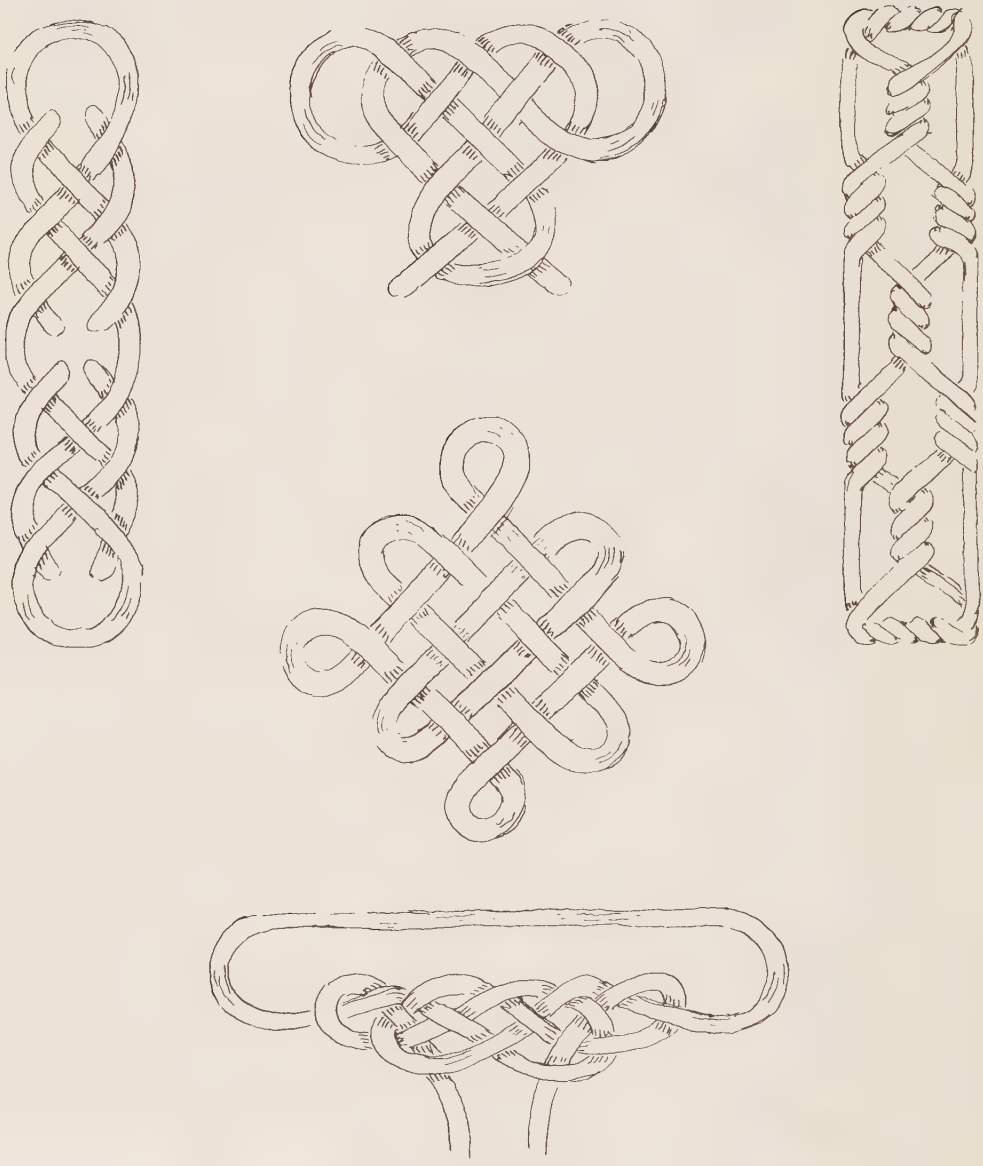
Overhand Knot



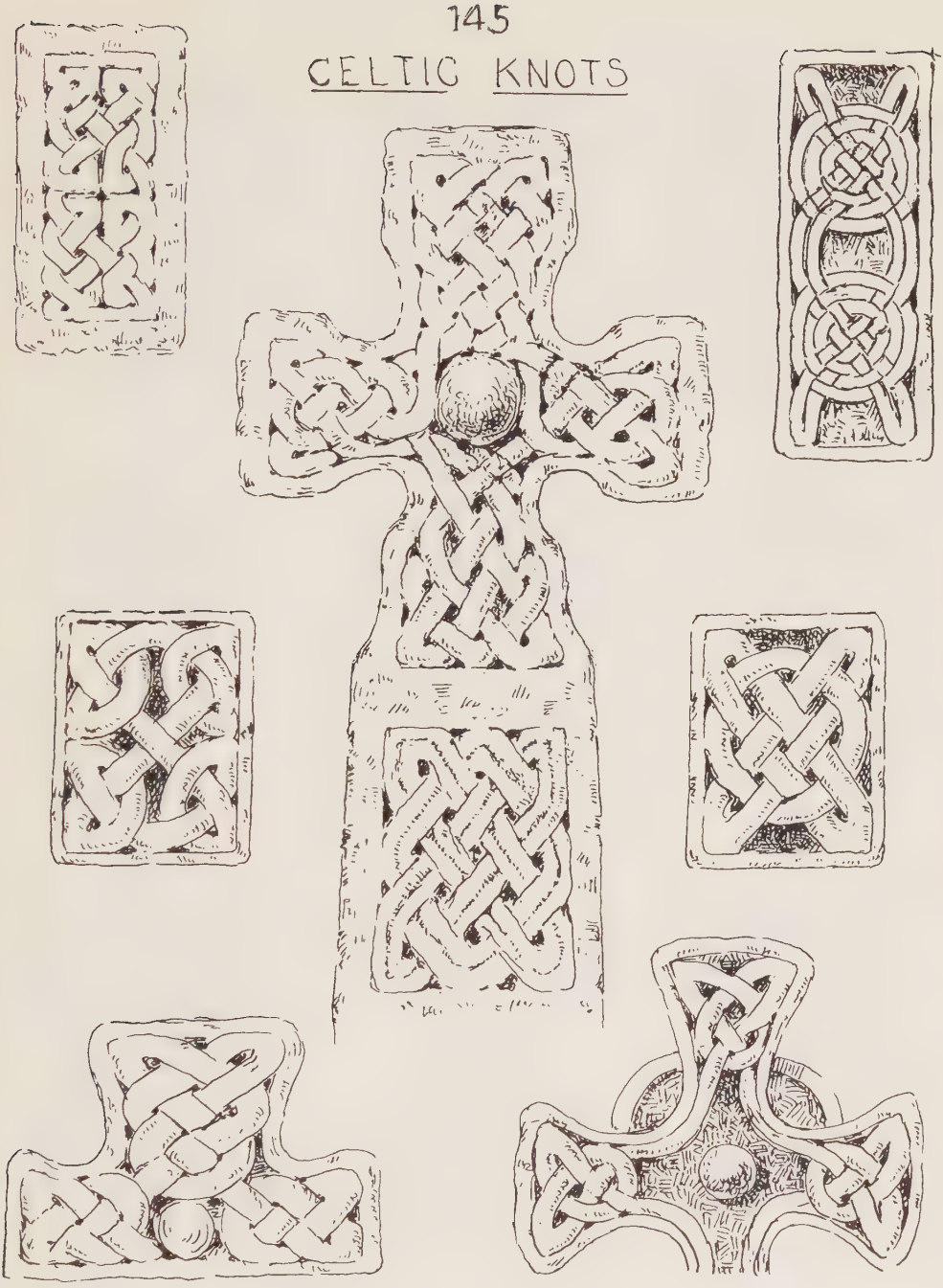
# DOUBLE CARRICK



# ORNAMENTAL KNOTS

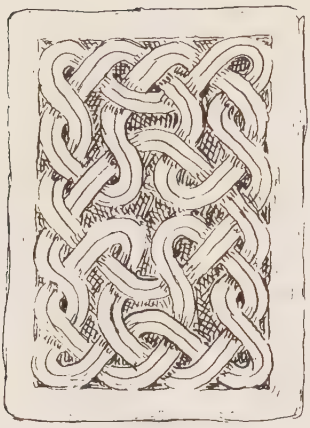


# CELTIC KNOTS

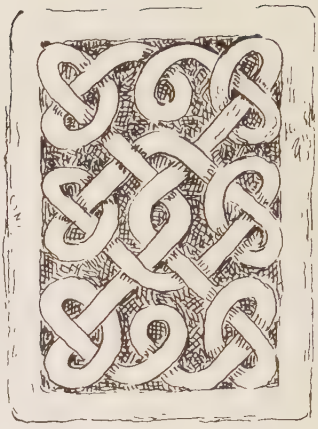


# CELTIC INTERLACINGS

Panels
II, III, IV & V
are modifications
of panel I

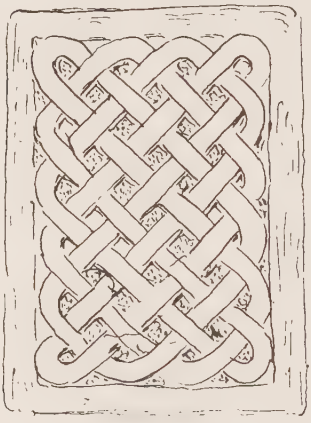


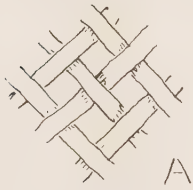
II



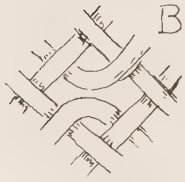
III

I



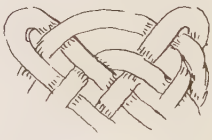


A

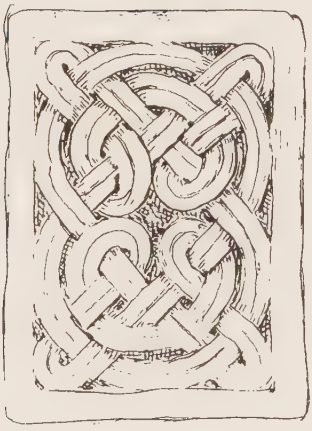


B

C



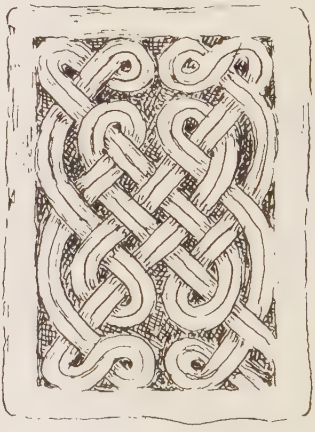
D



IV

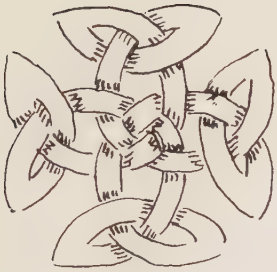
Fig.A
may be changed to B
or to

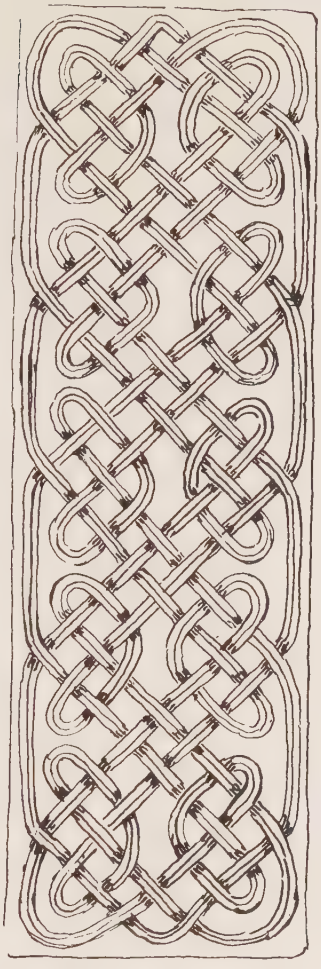
Fig.C
can be changed to D

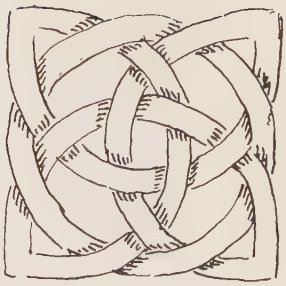


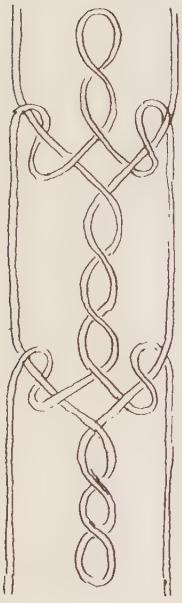
V

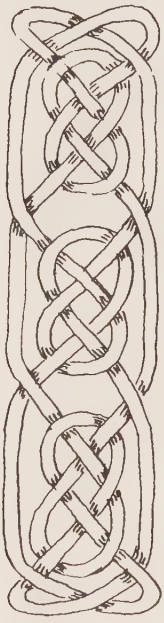
# CELTIC KNOTS



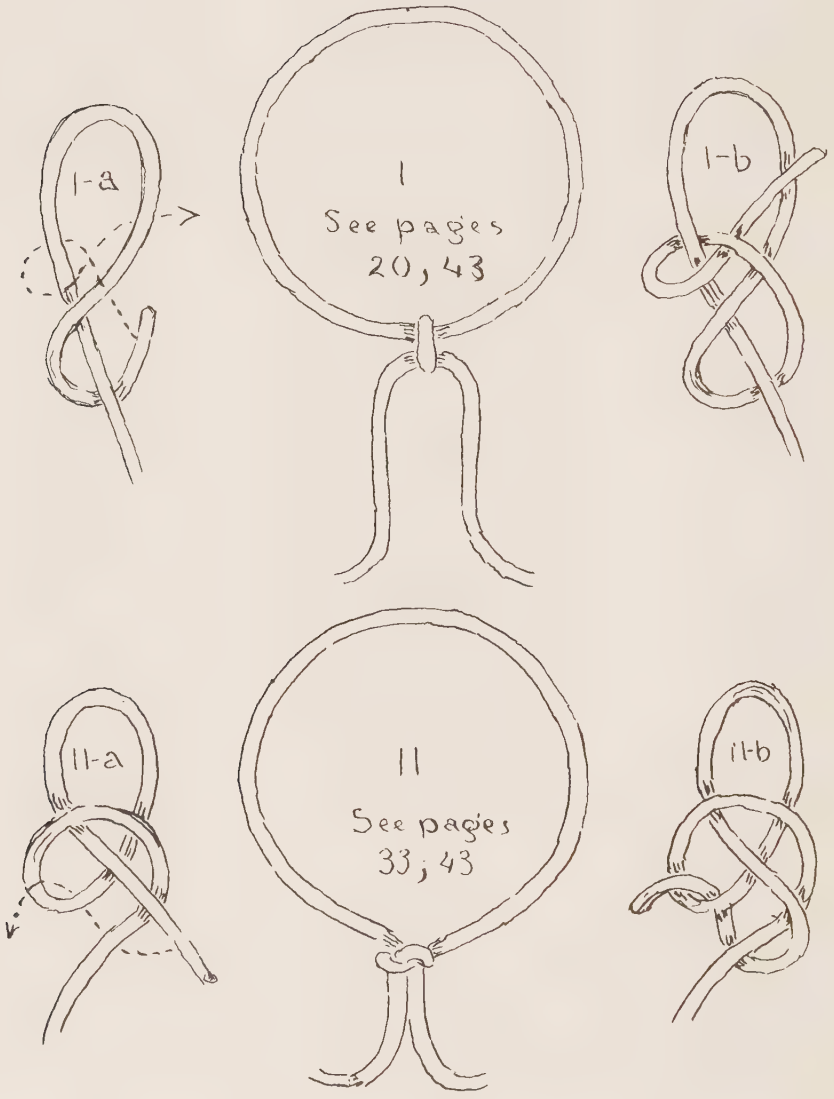




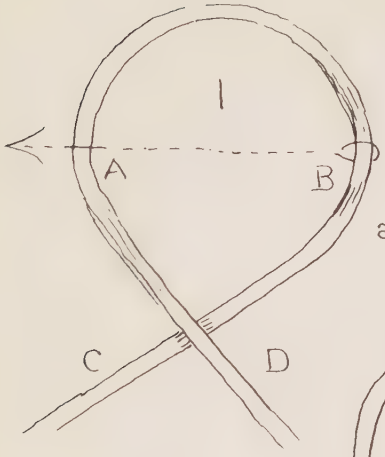




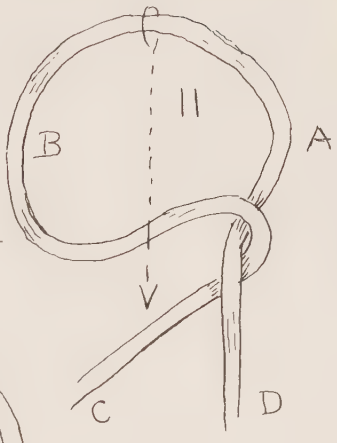
# JAPANESE KNOTS



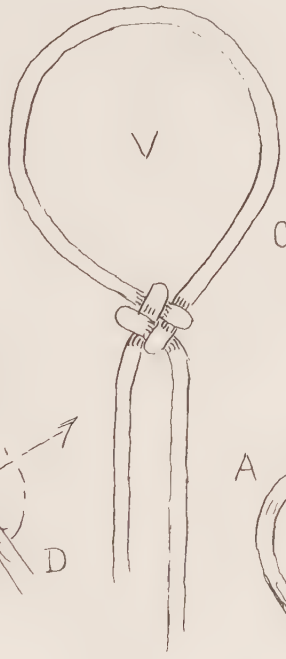
# JAPANESE CROWN KNOT



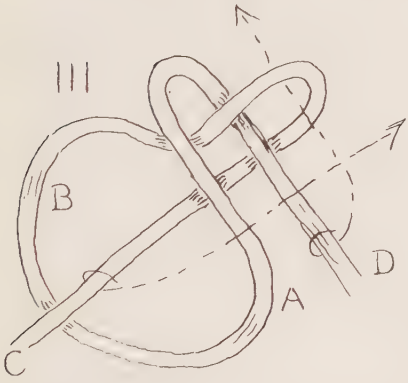

If the four parts A-B-C-D of Fig. I are crowned Figs. II-IV

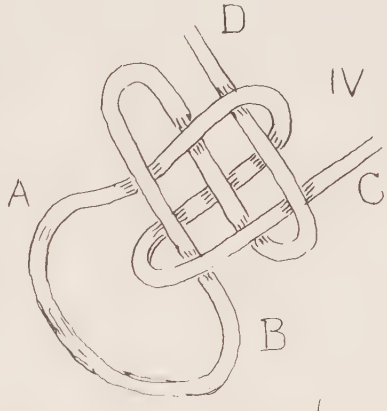


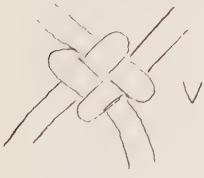

The result will be




the Japanese Crown Knot Fig V



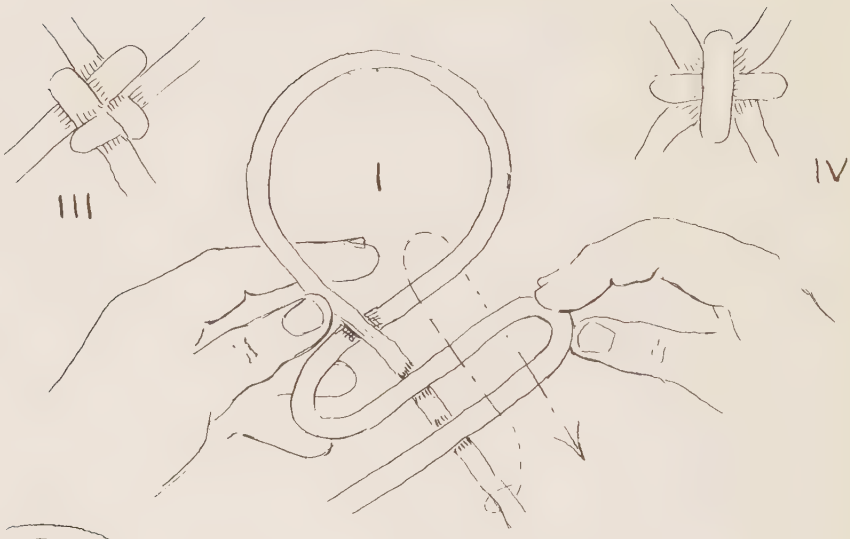



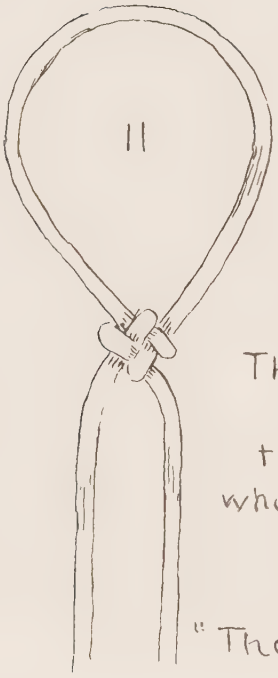




of which the front and back Figs. VI, VII

are respectively a square and a cross

# ANOTHER METHOD




In the museum in Salem, Mass, where many Japanese knots are shown, this knot is labelled the

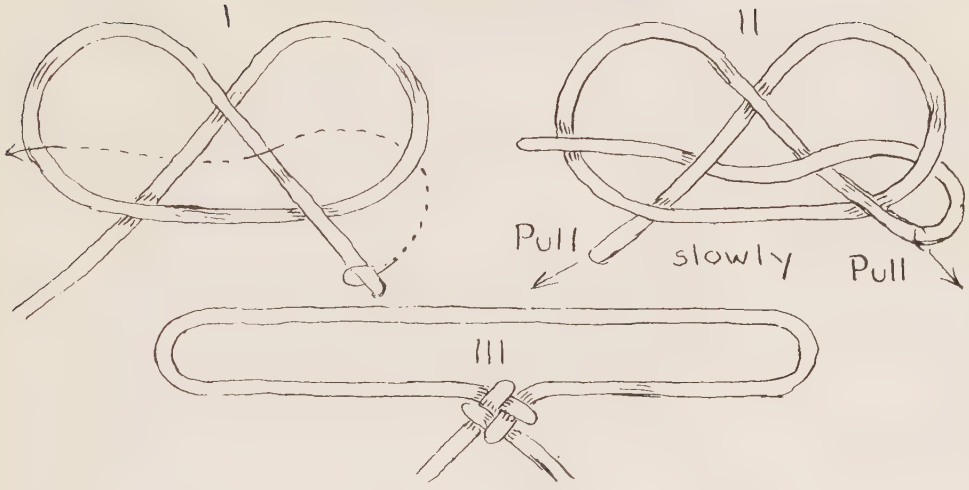
## SUCCESS KNOT

The square Fig. III and the cross Fig. IV, when combined, Fig. V, form the word

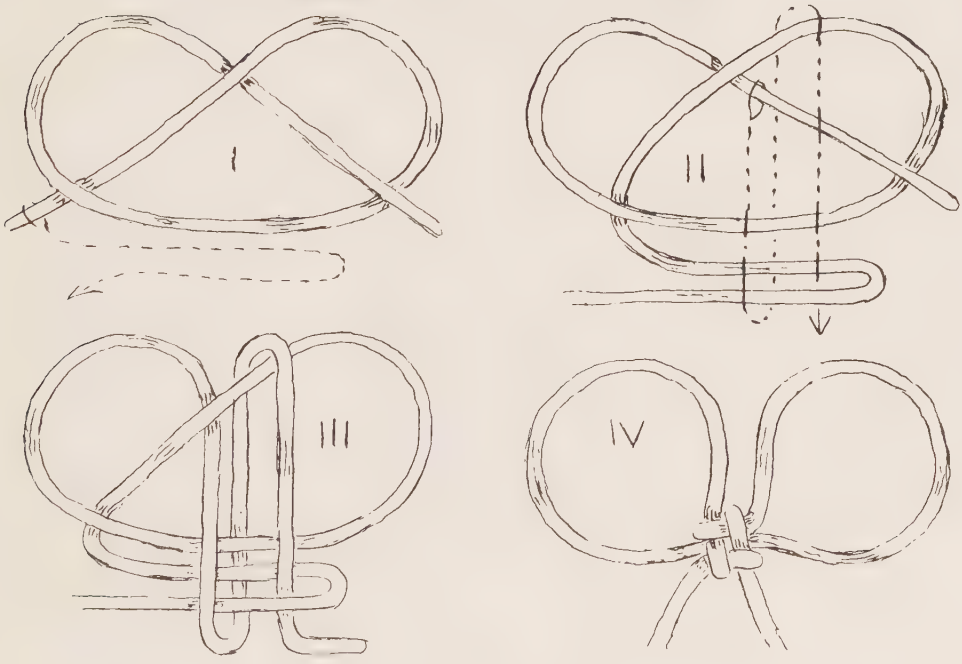
KANAU

"The wish realized"

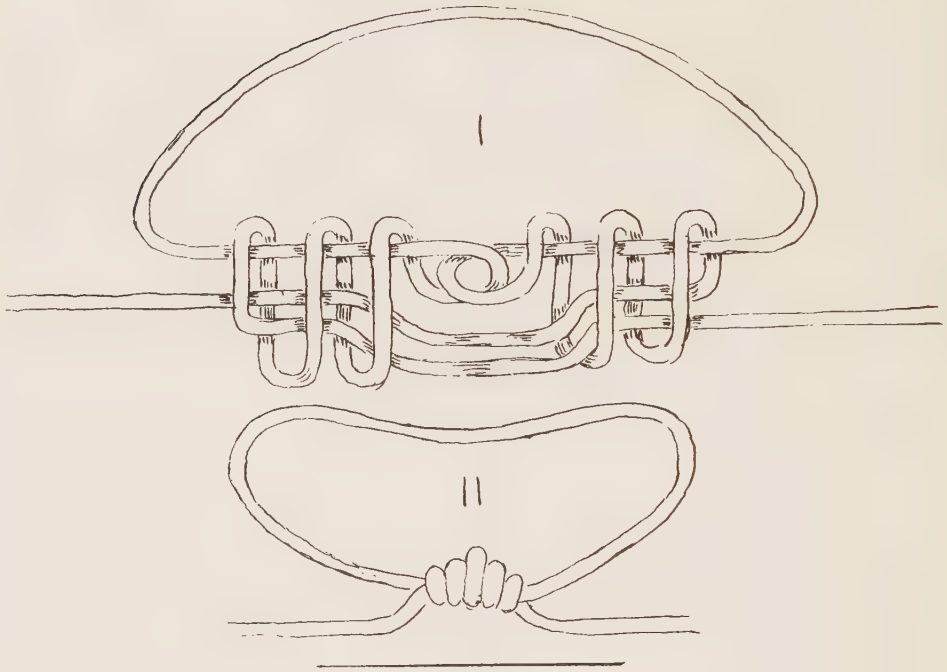
## ANOTHER METHOD

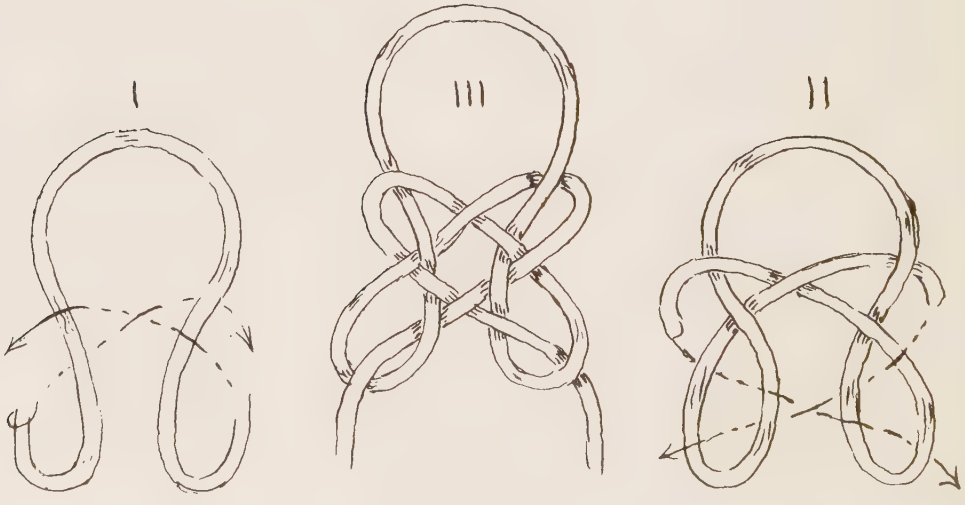



## DOUBLE SUCCESS KNOT

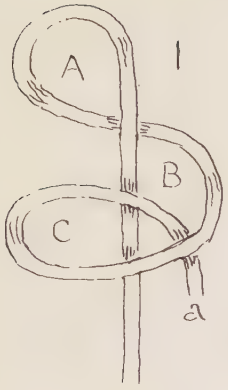


# JAPANESE KNOTS

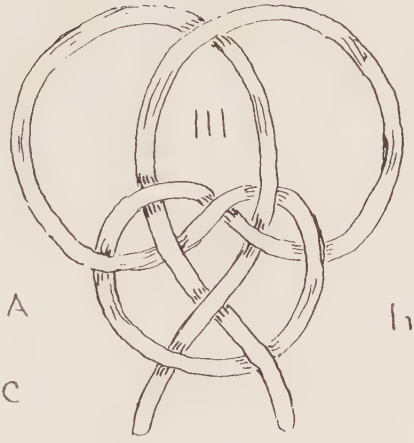


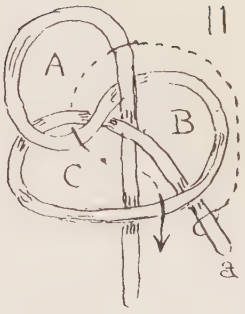



# JAPANESE KNOTS



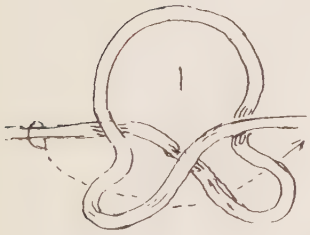

Lay the bight A
Fig. I
on the bight C
Fig. II

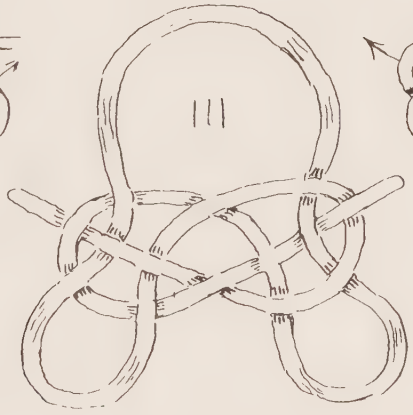


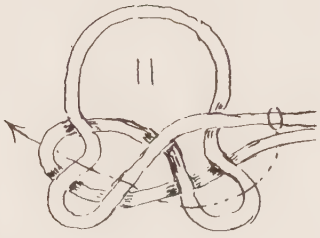




Interweave the
end-a-as
shown

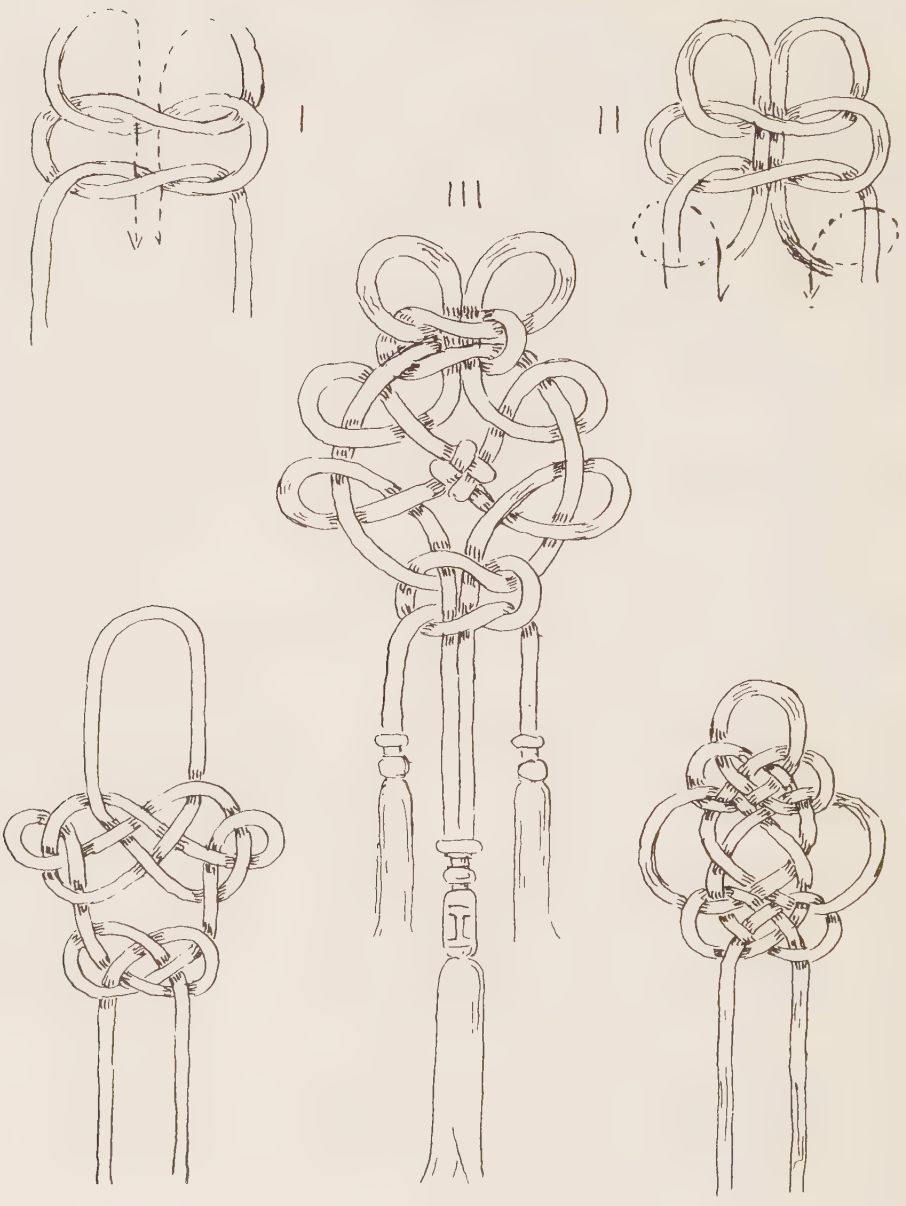
---



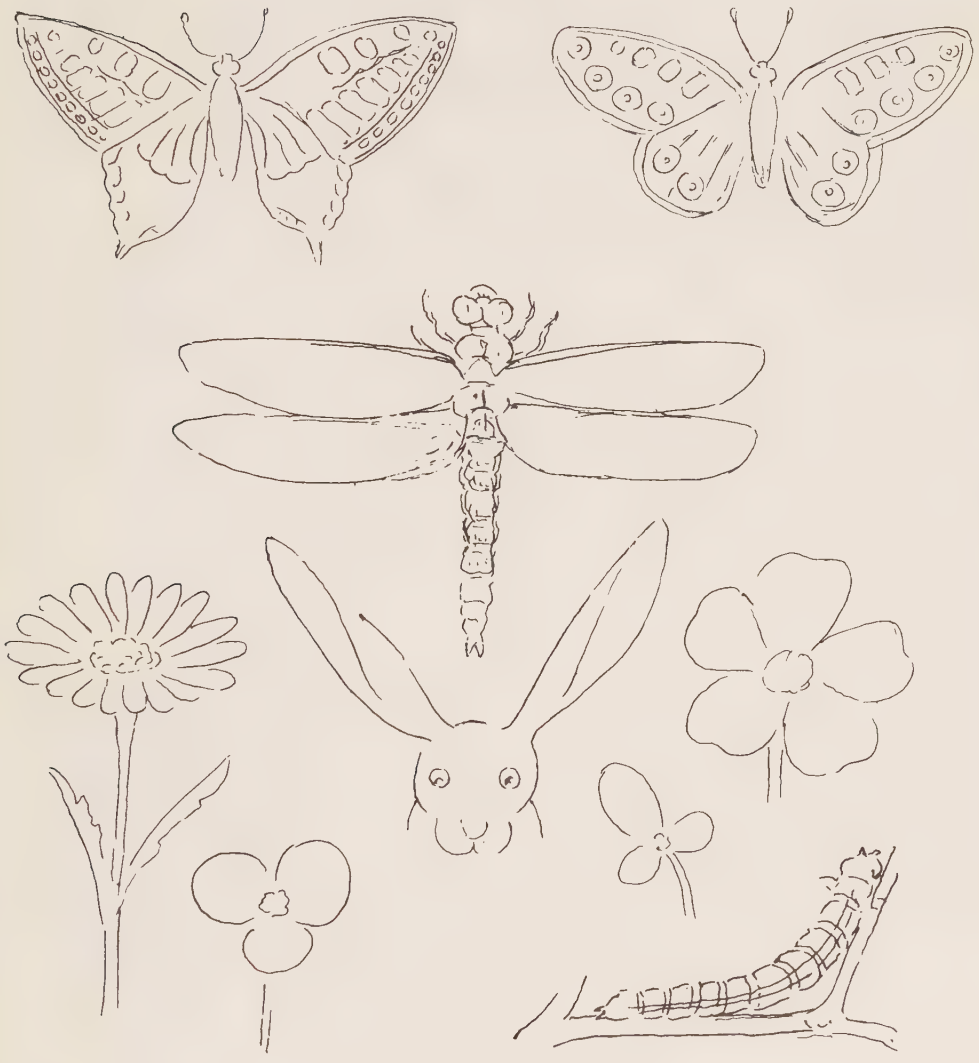



# JAPANESE KNOTS

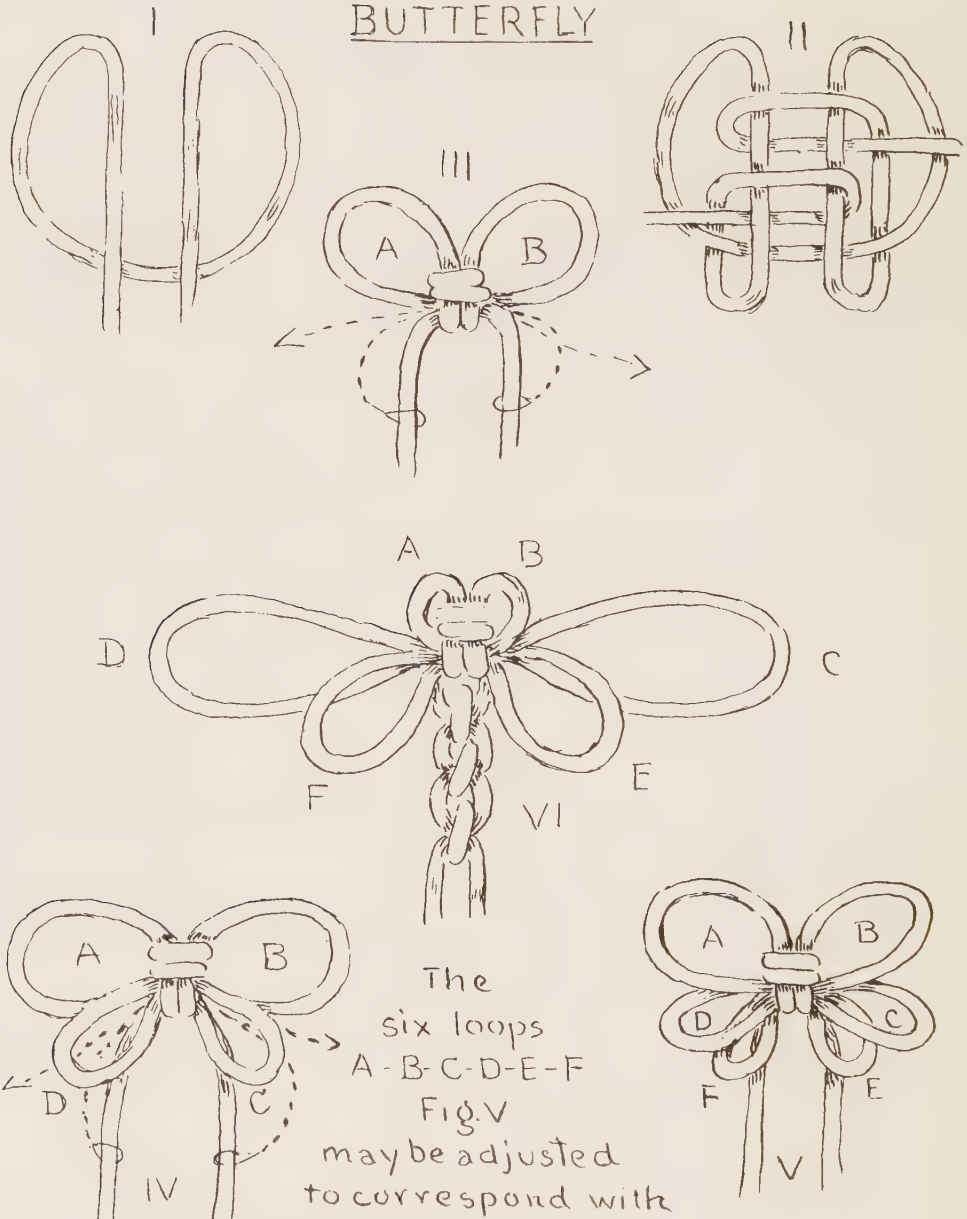


# ORIENTAL KNOTS

## Suggesting the outline of Flowers and of Insects &c



# BUTTERFLY

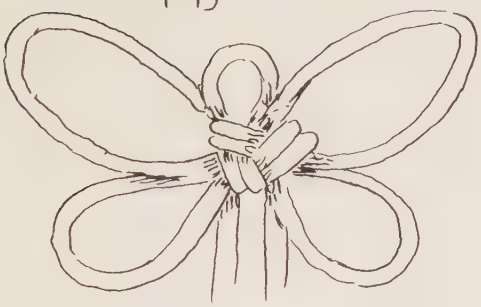



The six loops A-B-C-D-E-F Fig.V may be adjusted to correspond with Fig.VI

# BUTTERFLY

Fig 1-a
The Double-triangular Knot, page 171.
Its parts may be adjusted
to form Fig 1-b

1-b



1-a

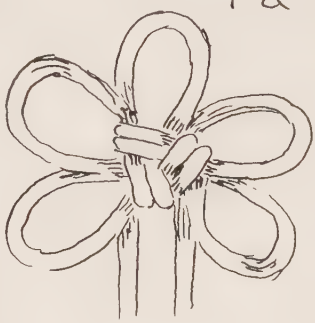
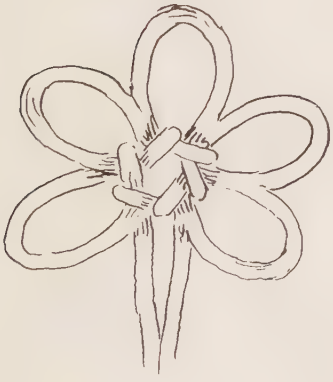
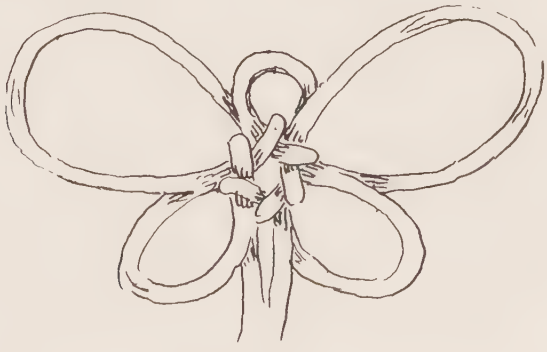


Fig. 11-a
The Hexagonal Knot, page 176.
Its parts may also be adjusted
to form
a Butterfly Knot

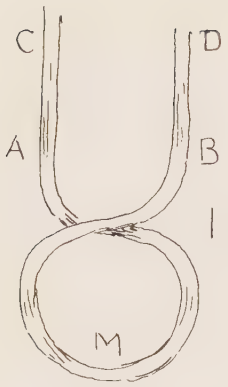
11-a



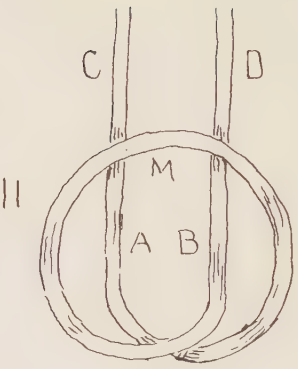
11-b.

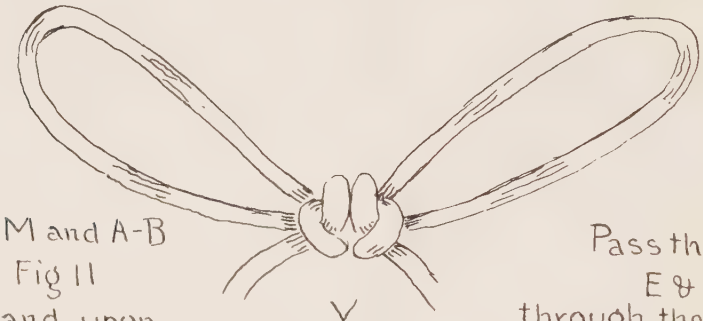


# RABBIT'S HEAD



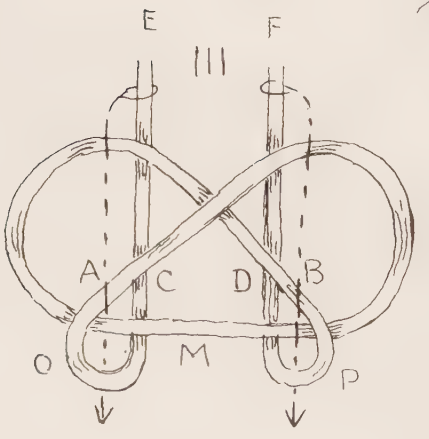

Turn M
over upon
A-B
Figs. I and II

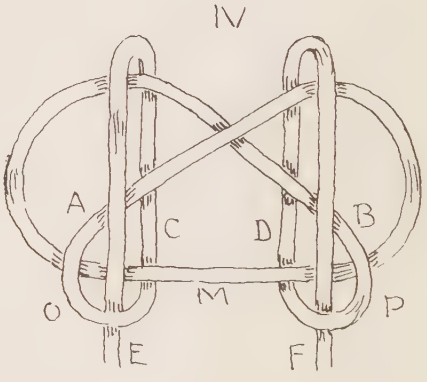


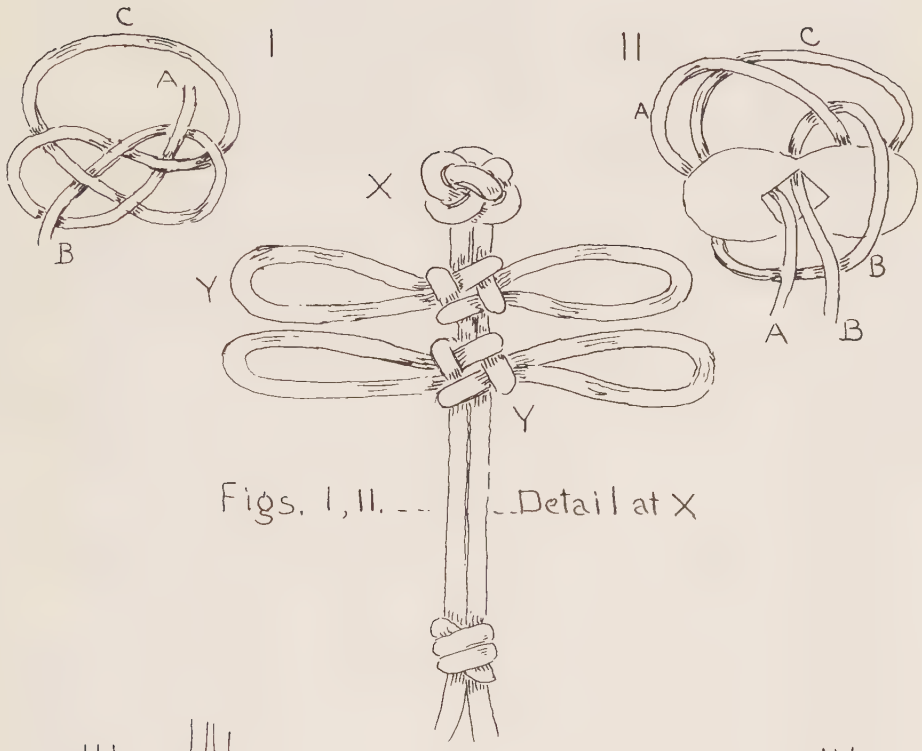

Turn M and A-B
of Fig II
over and upon
C-D
as in Fig. III

Pass the ends
E & F
through the bights
O & P

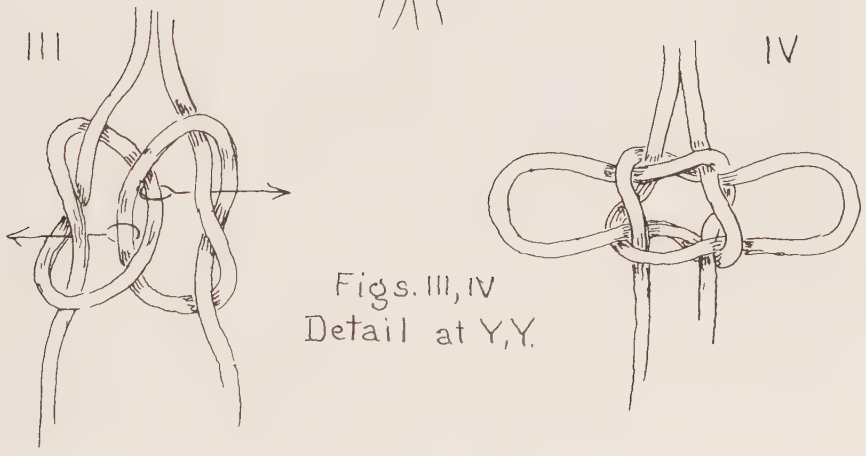


# THE DRAGON FLY




Figs. I, II. ---  --Detail at X




Figs. III, IV
Detail at Y, Y.

# INSECT

In the Museum in Salem Mass.
are two Japanese Knots with the label
"Insect"

I

One of them, Fig I, is a three-strand Sennit, page 72 and probably represents an

## EARTH WORM

II

III

The other, Fig. II, is a combination of two Macrame' Square Knots, see page 128, and may possibly represent a

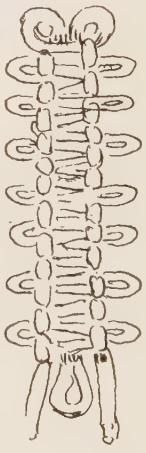
## BEETLE

Fig. II suggests a method for tying a

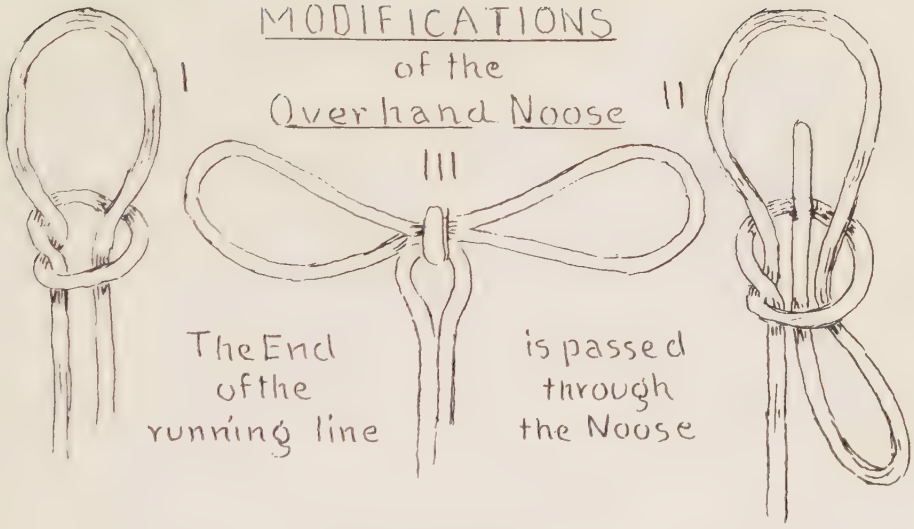
## CATERPILLAR

Fig. III is a series of Square Knots & spaces around two idle lines on which the knots are free to run, By sliding the Knots together, Fig. IV is the result

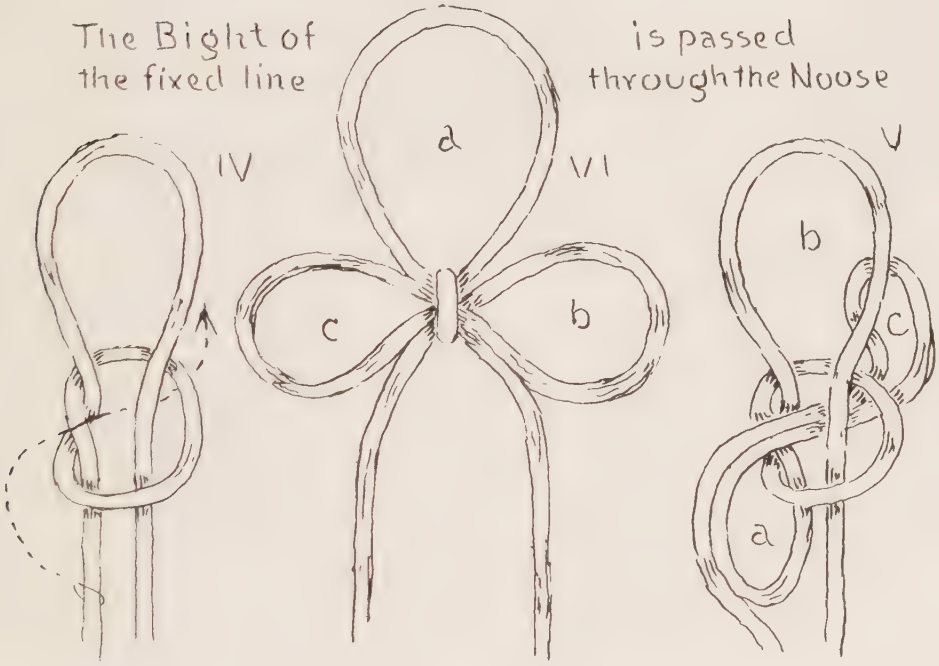
IV



## MODIFICATIONS of the Overhand Noose




## TREFOIL



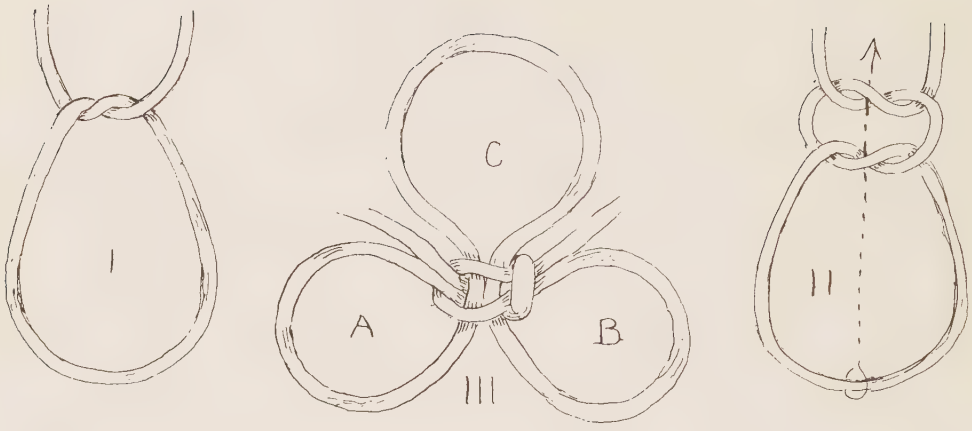
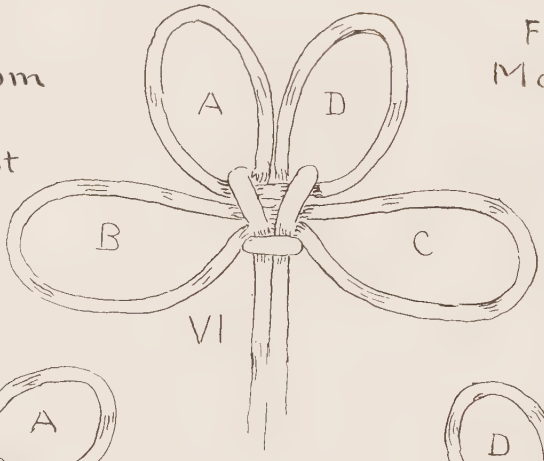
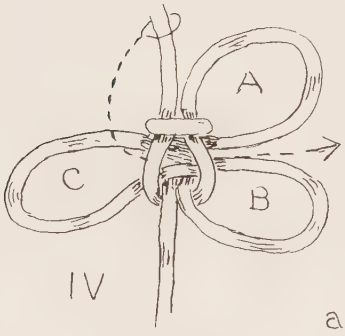
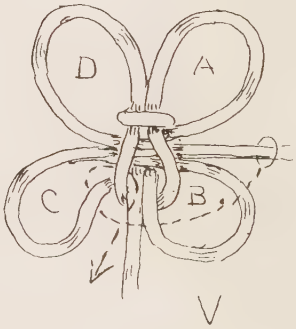



Fig. I – III
Flower from
a
Square Knot

Fig. IV – VI
Modification
of
Fig. III




Figs. IV & V
are the reverse
side

# FLOWER KNOT

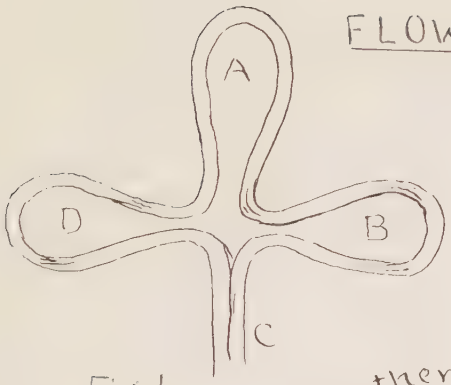



Fig. I
Position
of
the strands

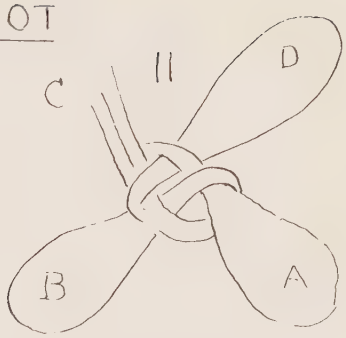



Fig. II
Crowning
the
four parts

Another Method

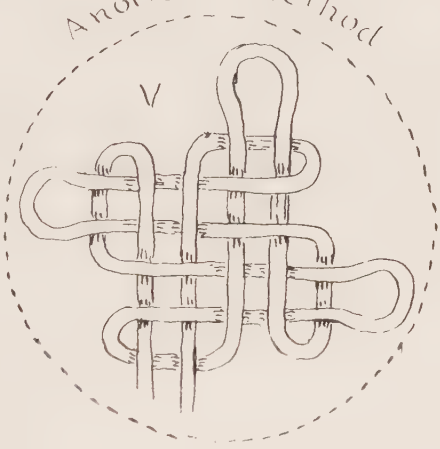
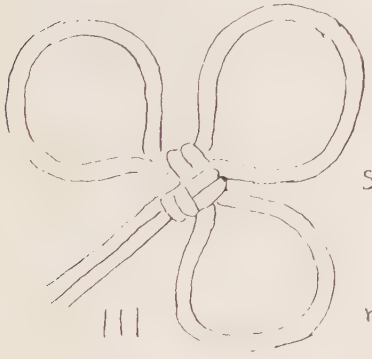
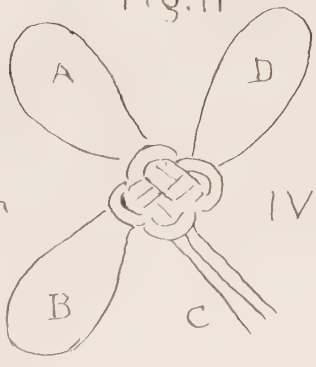



Fig. III
Flower
of
three petals




For Flowers
of
Seven & Eleven
petals
see
next two pages

Fig. IV
Reverse side
of
Fig. II



# FLOWER KNOTS
of
7 petals

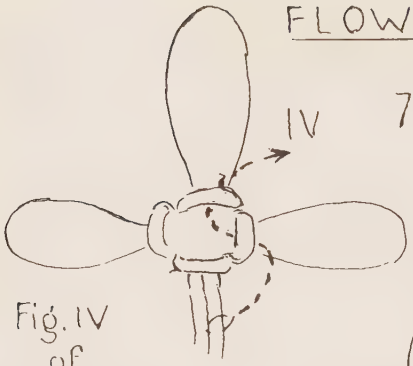
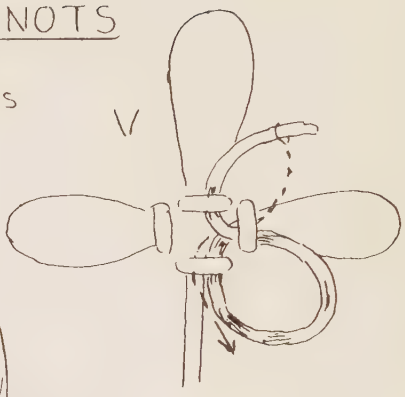
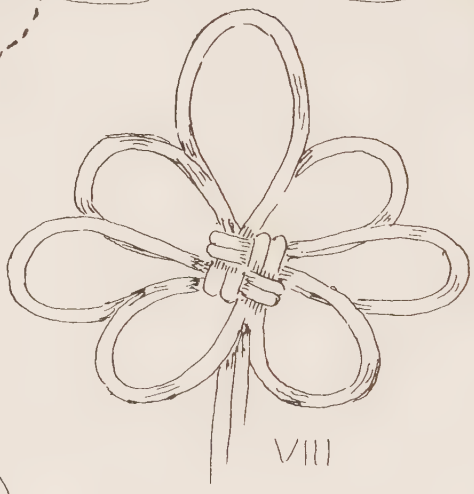
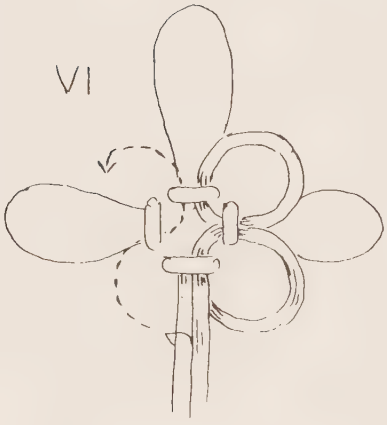
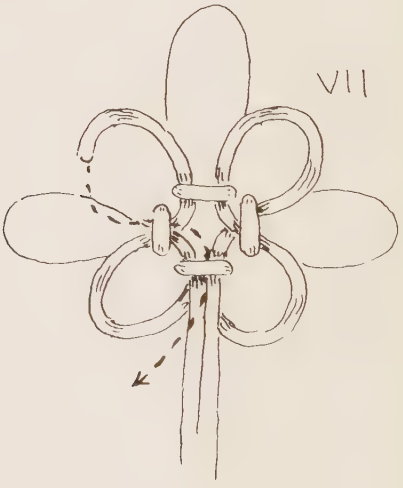



Fig. IV
of
previous page



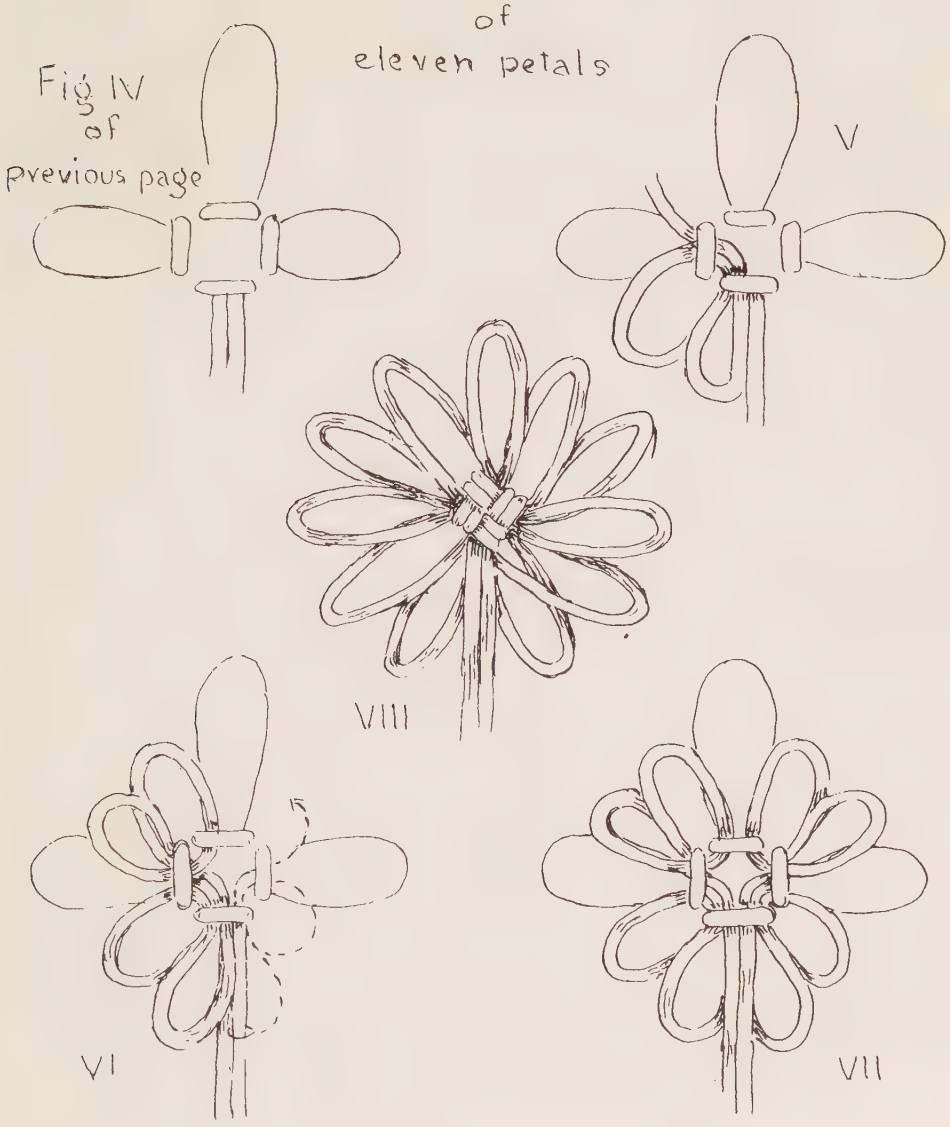



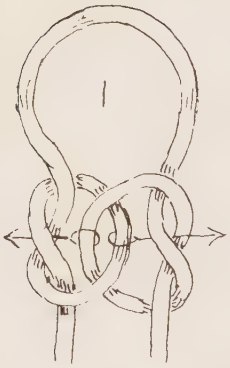
# CHRYSANTHEMUM

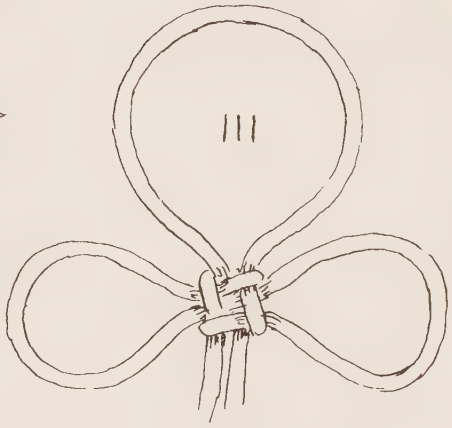
of

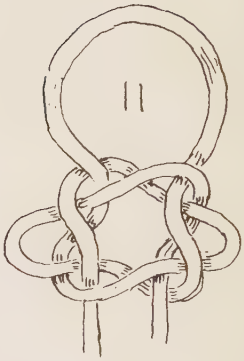
eleven petals



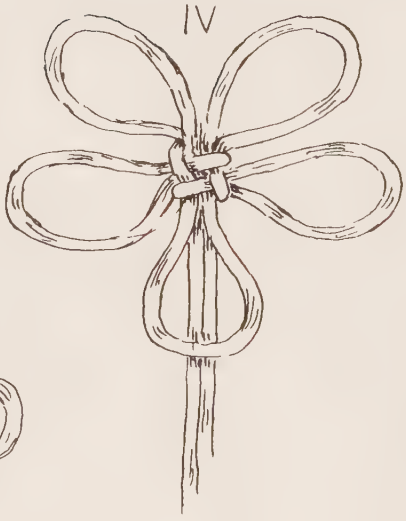
## FLOWER of 3 Petals




## FLOWER of 5 Petals



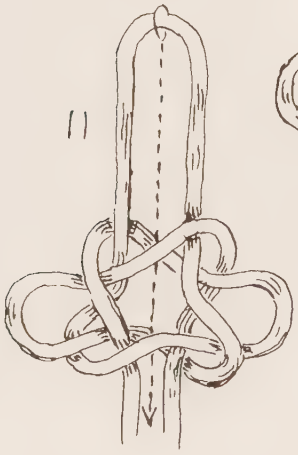
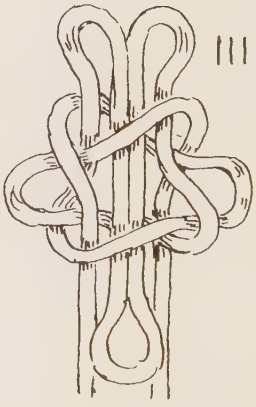
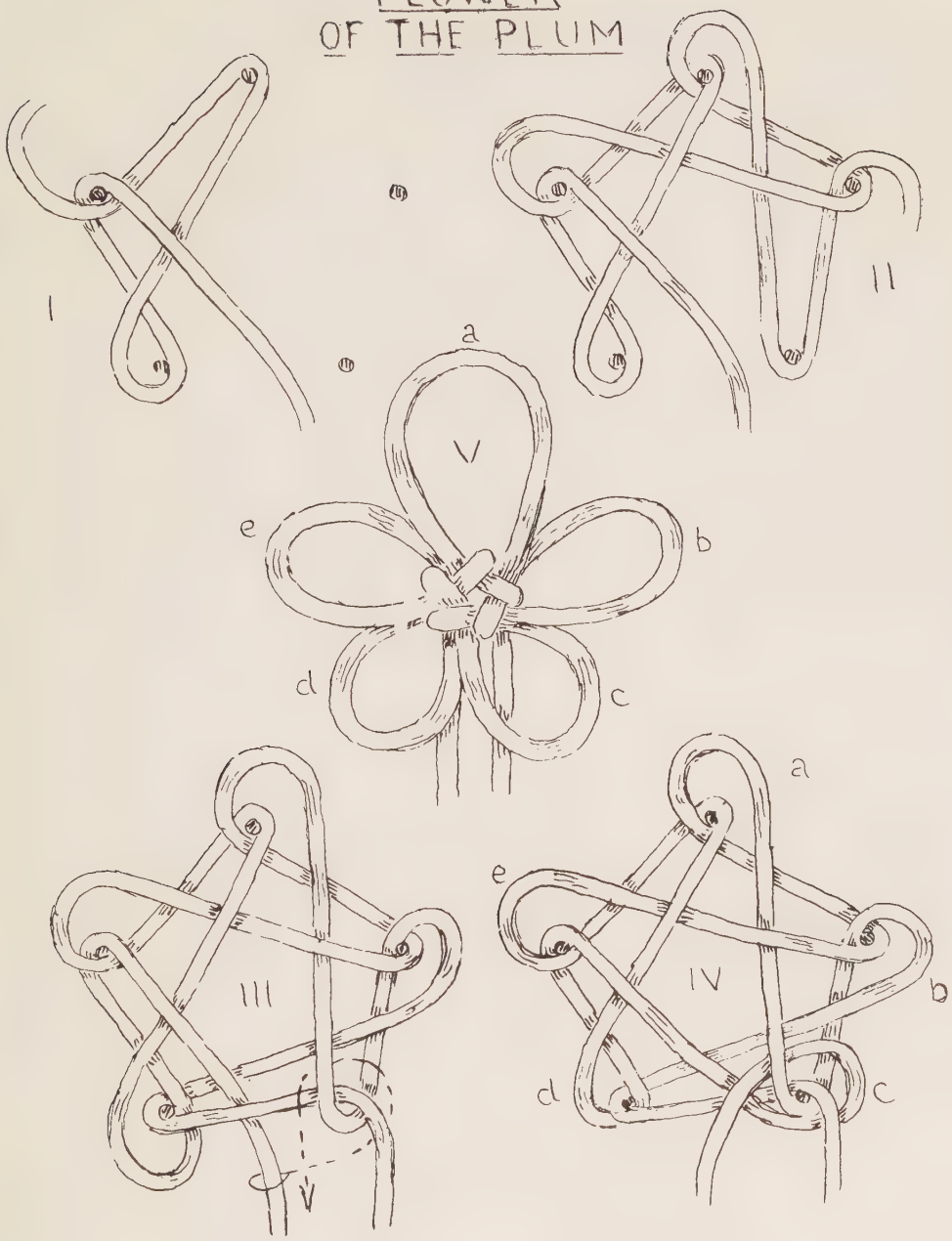



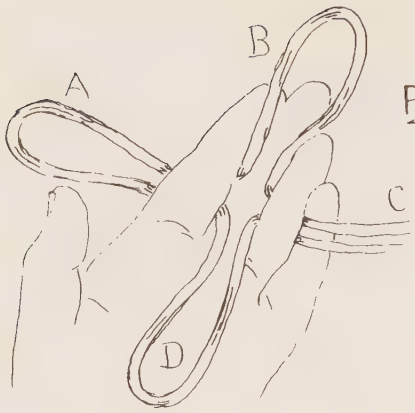

Fig II above



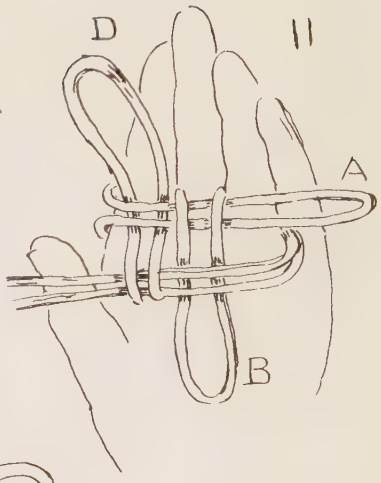
# FLOWER OF THE PLUM



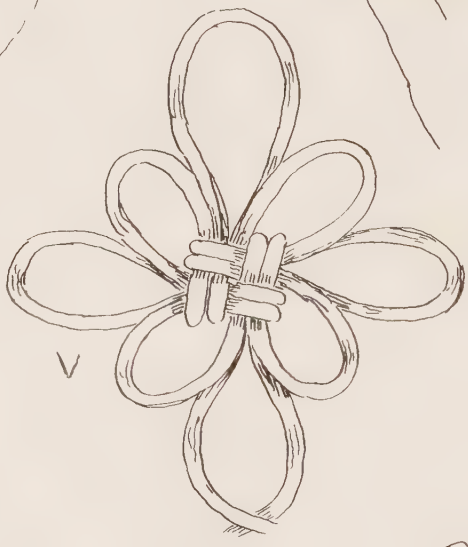
# FLOWER KNOT



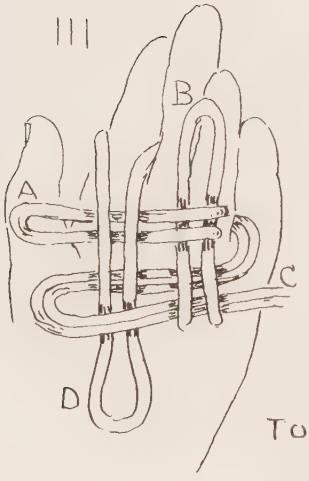

Arrange the strands as shown in Fig. I




Crown the four parts, A, B, C, D Fig. II from right to left




A, B, C & D are again crowned from left to right Fig. III.



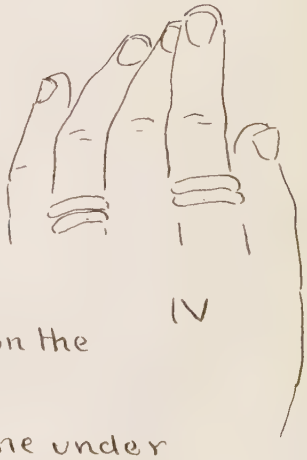
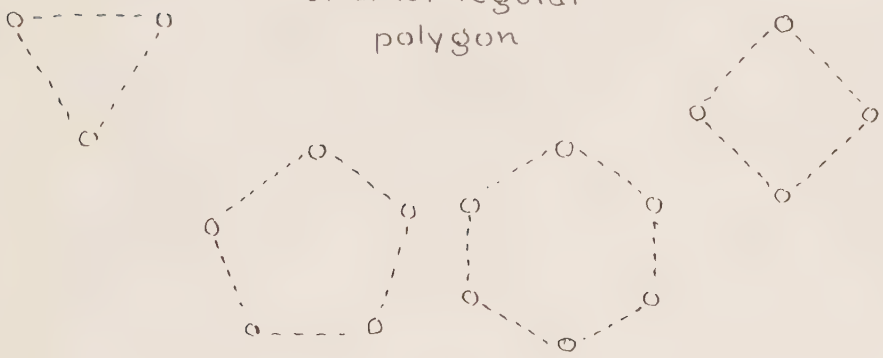



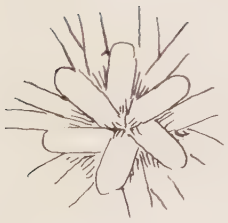

Fig. IV shows the lay of the strands on the back of the hand

To avoid confusion the under strands of Fig. III are omitted.

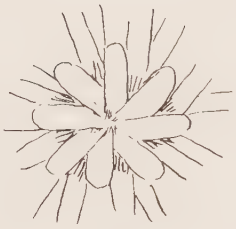
# POLYGONAL KNOTS

These Knots are
probably
of Chinese origin
They may be tied with the aid of
pins
placed at the angles
of
a triangle, square, pentagon
or other regular
polygon

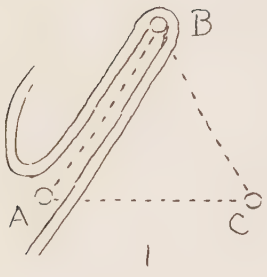


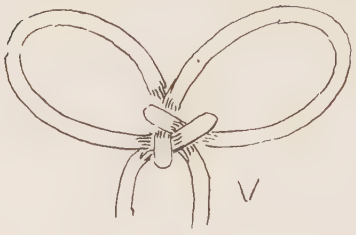


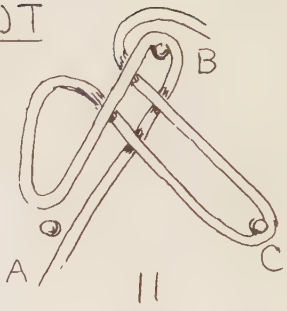
The radiating
strands
at the center of the knot
are double.
There is a top and bottom
layer
which are alike



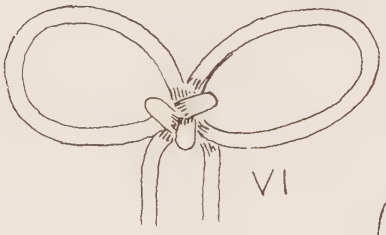
# TRIANGULAR KNOT



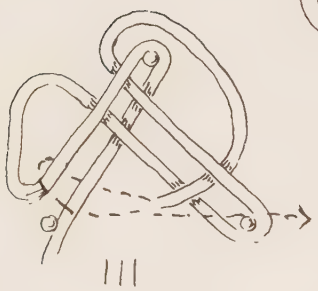



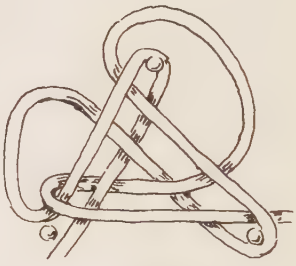



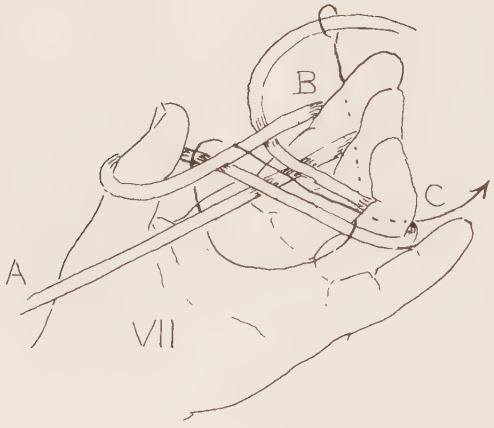

Front




Back



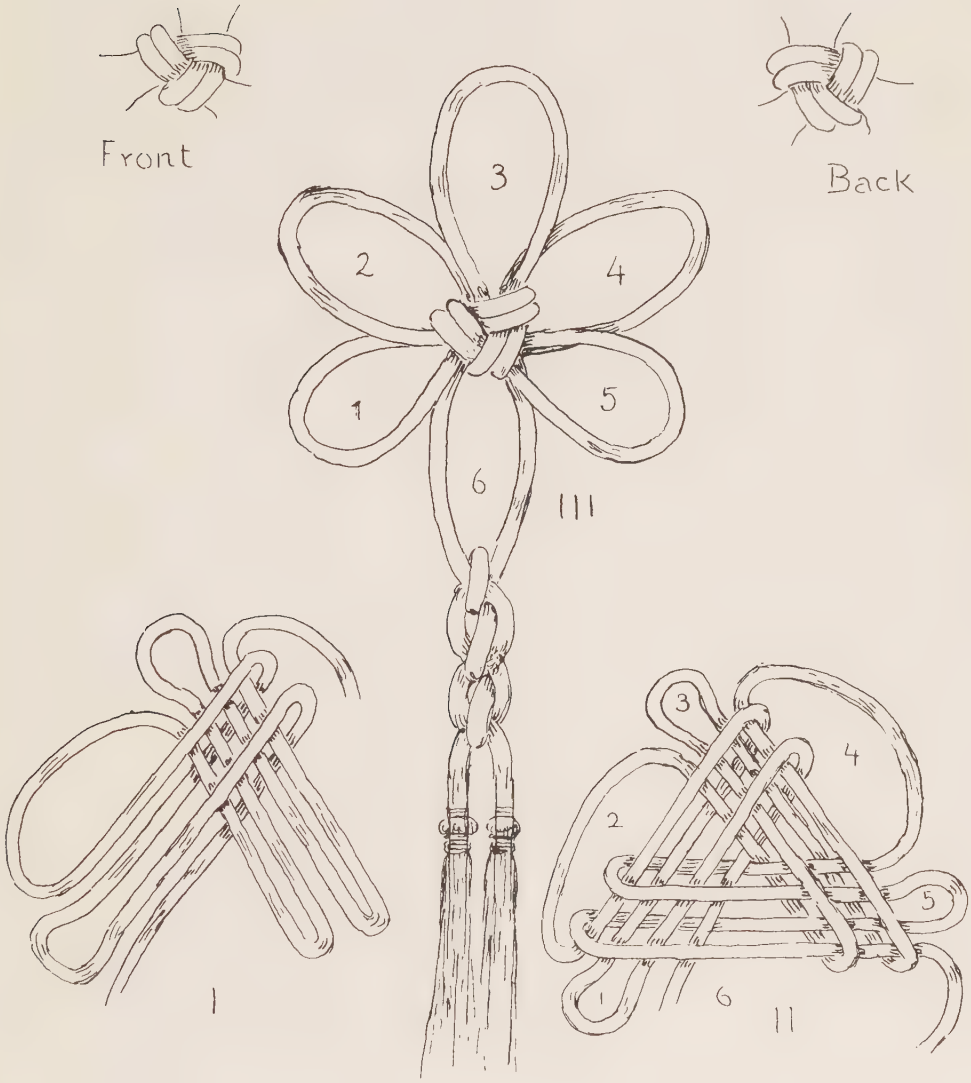



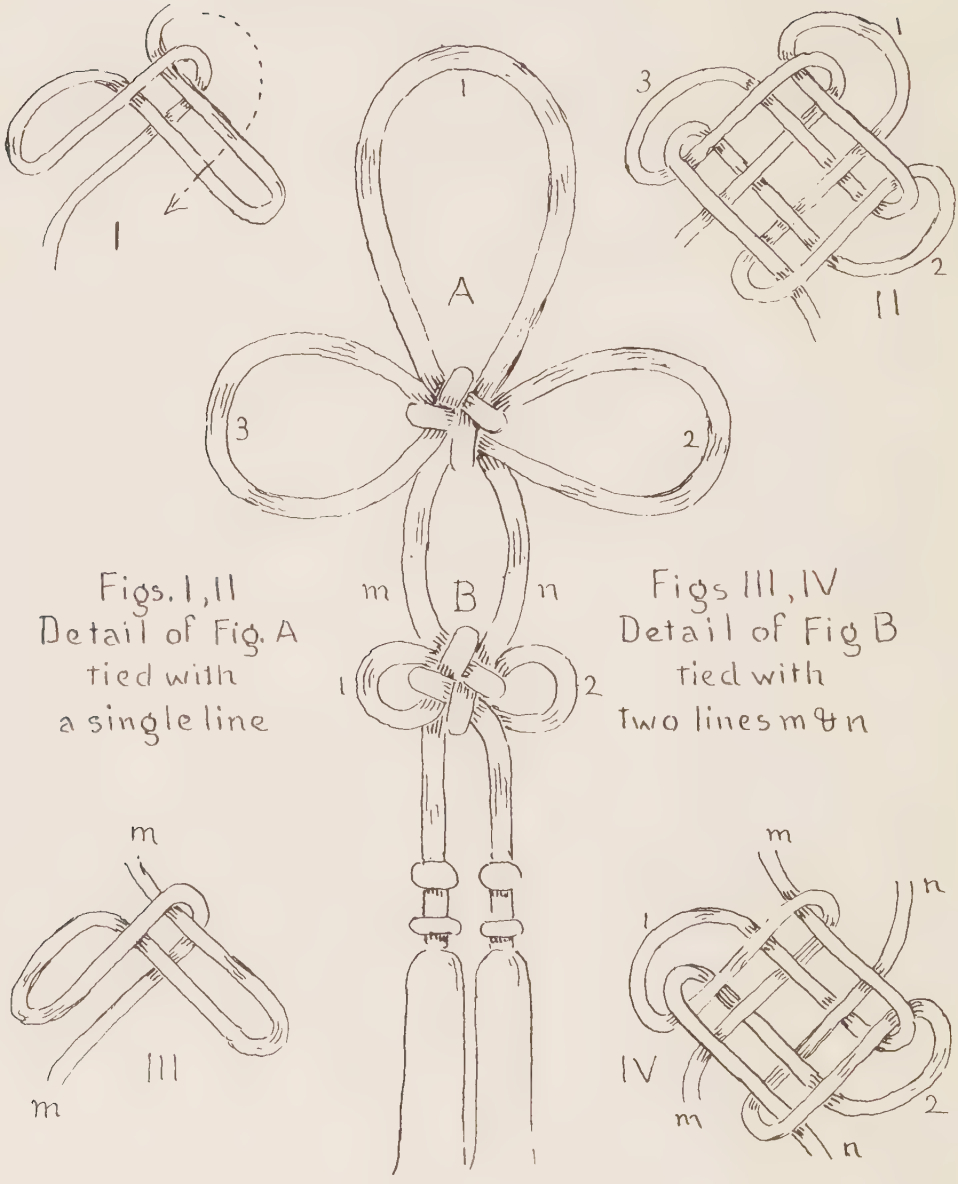

This Knot
may be tied on the
fingers of the
hand

Fig VII corresponds
with
Fig II above

# DOUBLE TRIANGULAR KNOT



# SINGLE QUADRANGULAR-KNOT




Figs. I, II
Detail of Fig. A
tied with
a single line

Figs III, IV
Detail of Fig B
tied with
two lines m & n

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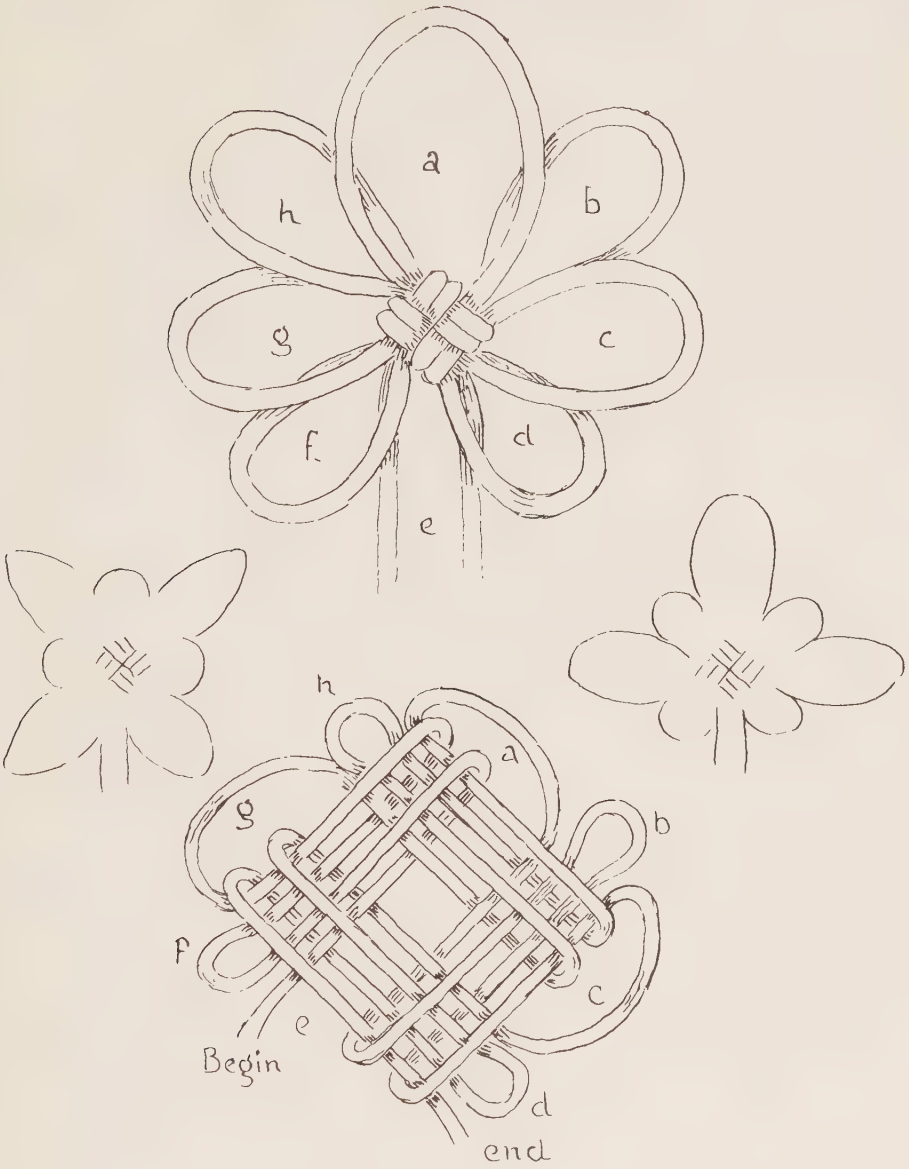
# DOUBLE QUADRANGULAR-KNOT



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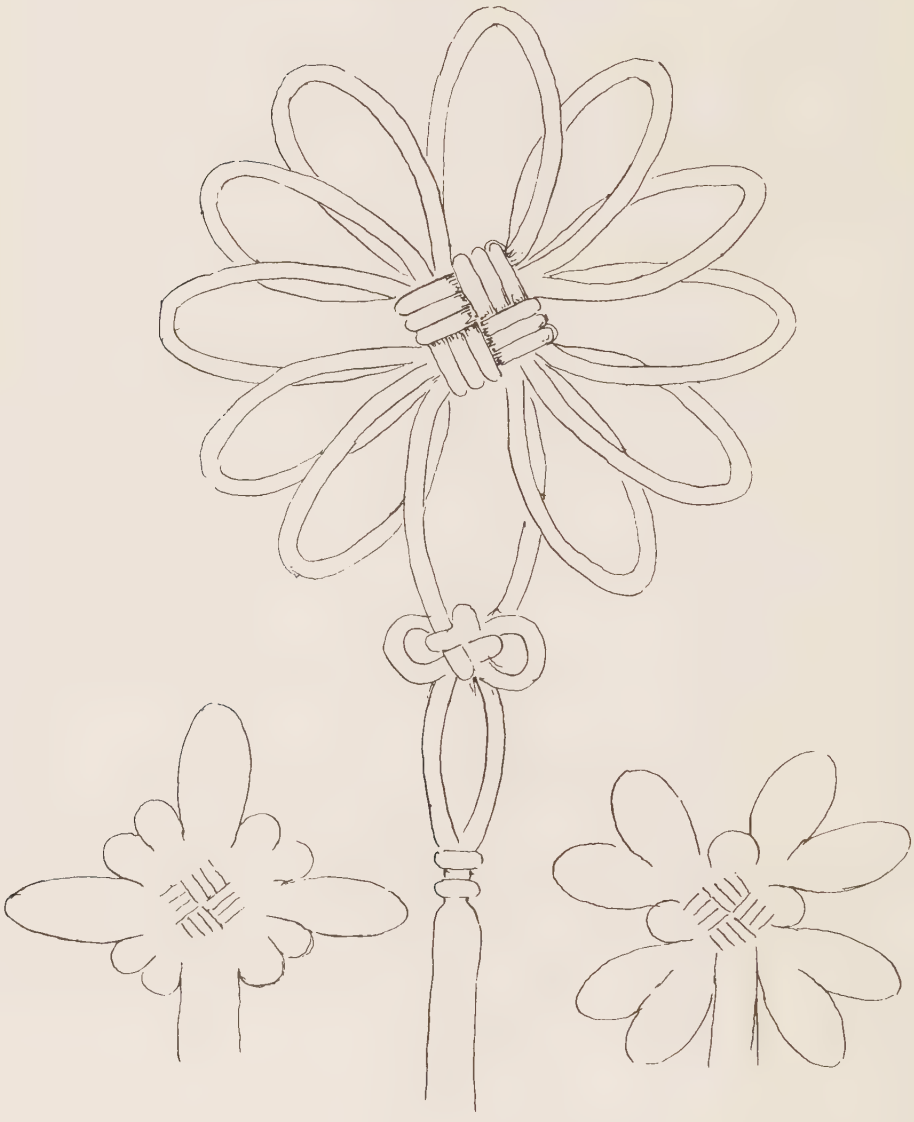
TRIPLE

QUADRANGULAR - KNOT

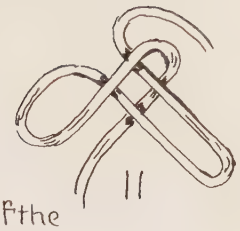


# DETAIL

of the

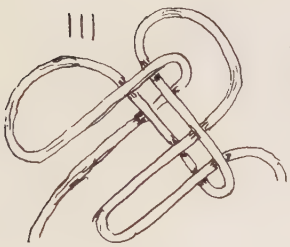
Triple Quadrangular-Knot

I

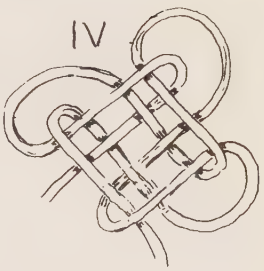


II

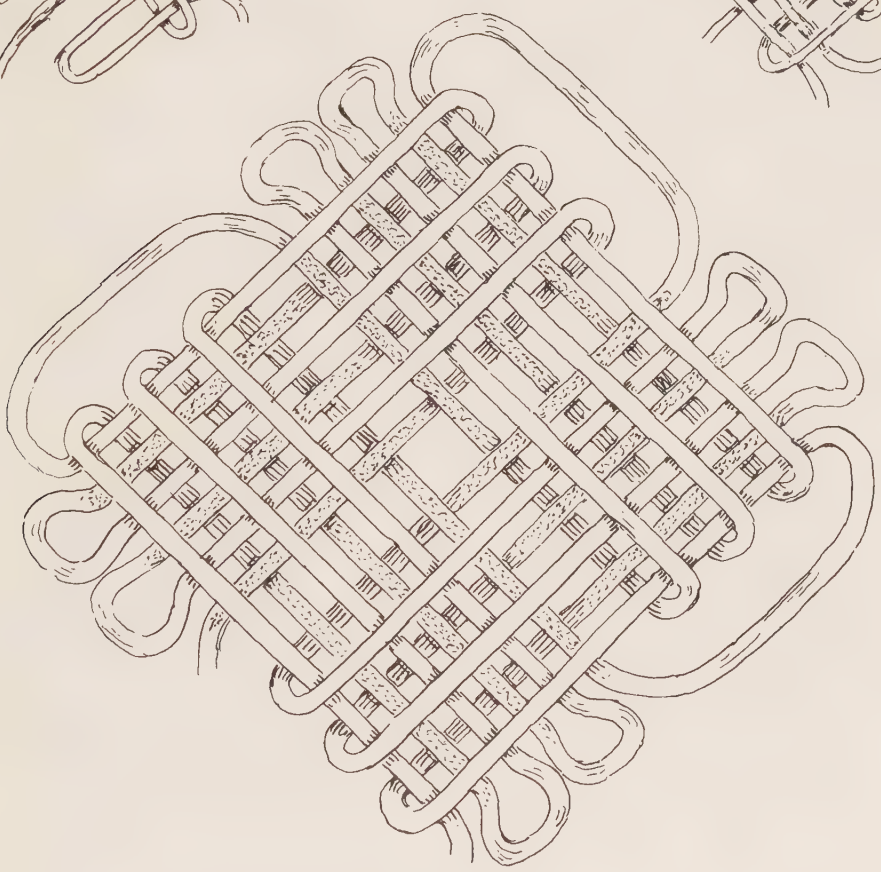
The method is the same as that of the single form Figs. I, II, III and IV But with the loops in 3's



III



IV



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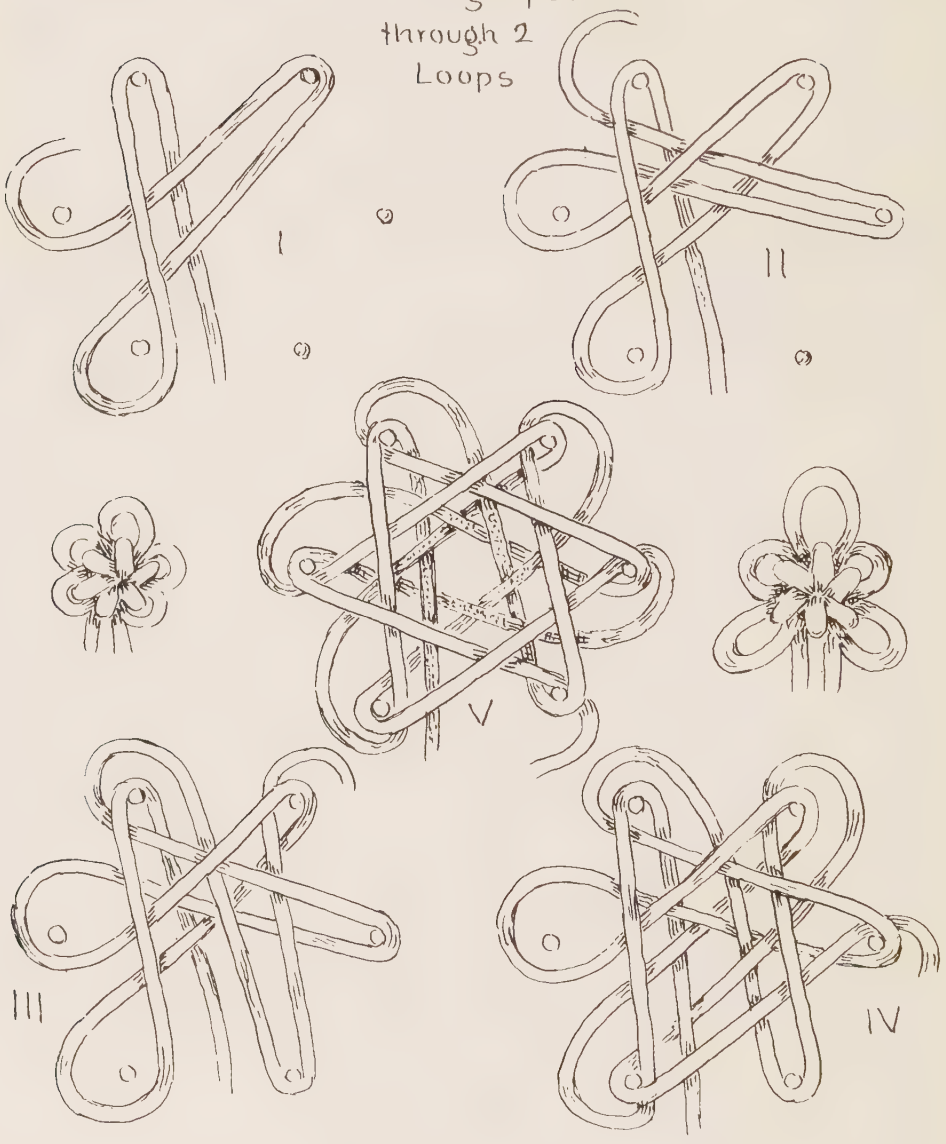
# HEXAGONAL KNOT

Each Bight passes through 2 Loops



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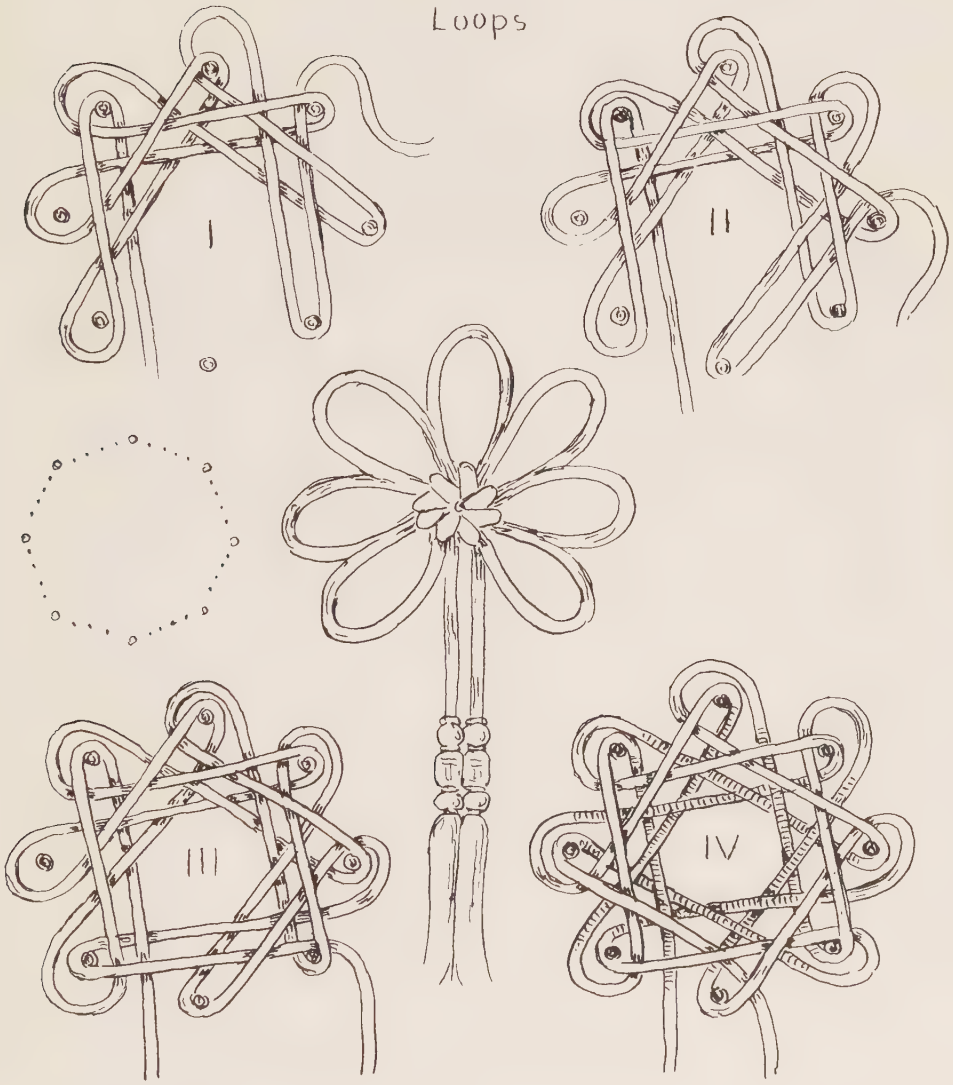
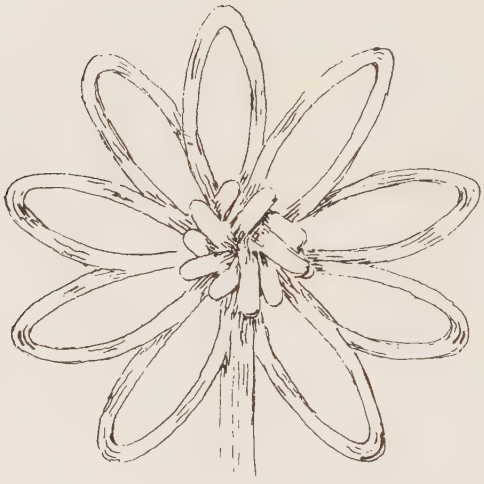
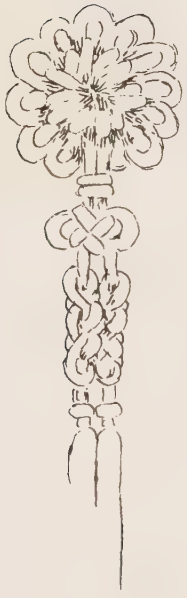
# OCTAGONAL KNOT

where
each Bight passes
through 2
Loops



## DECAGONAL KNOT



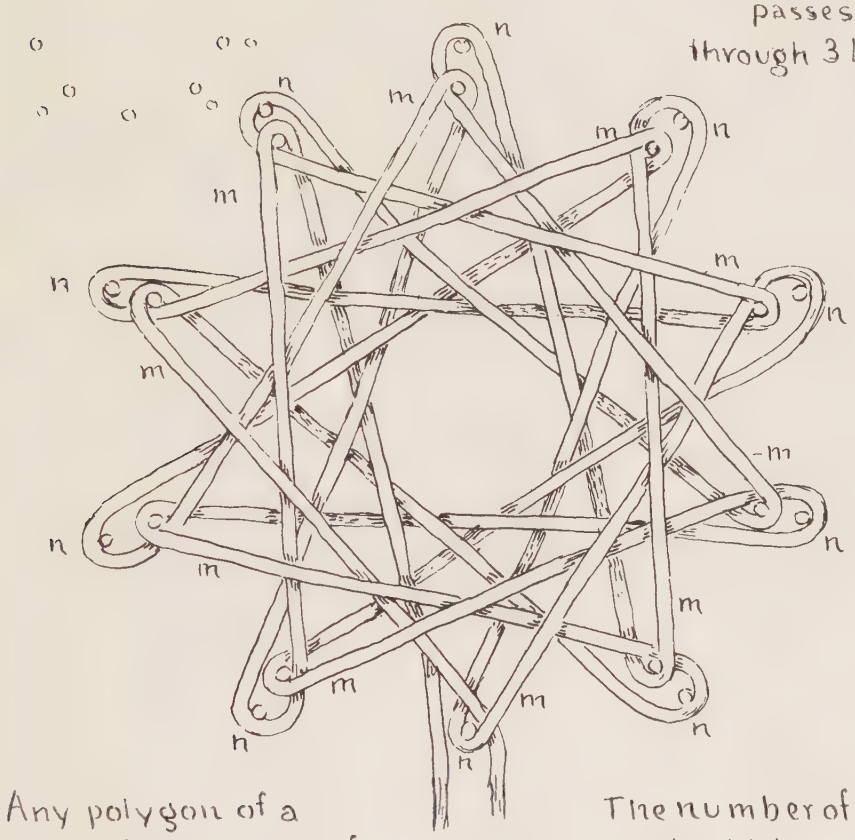


## DODECAGONAL KNOT

# DECAGONAL KNOT

Detail

Each Bight passes through 3 Loops



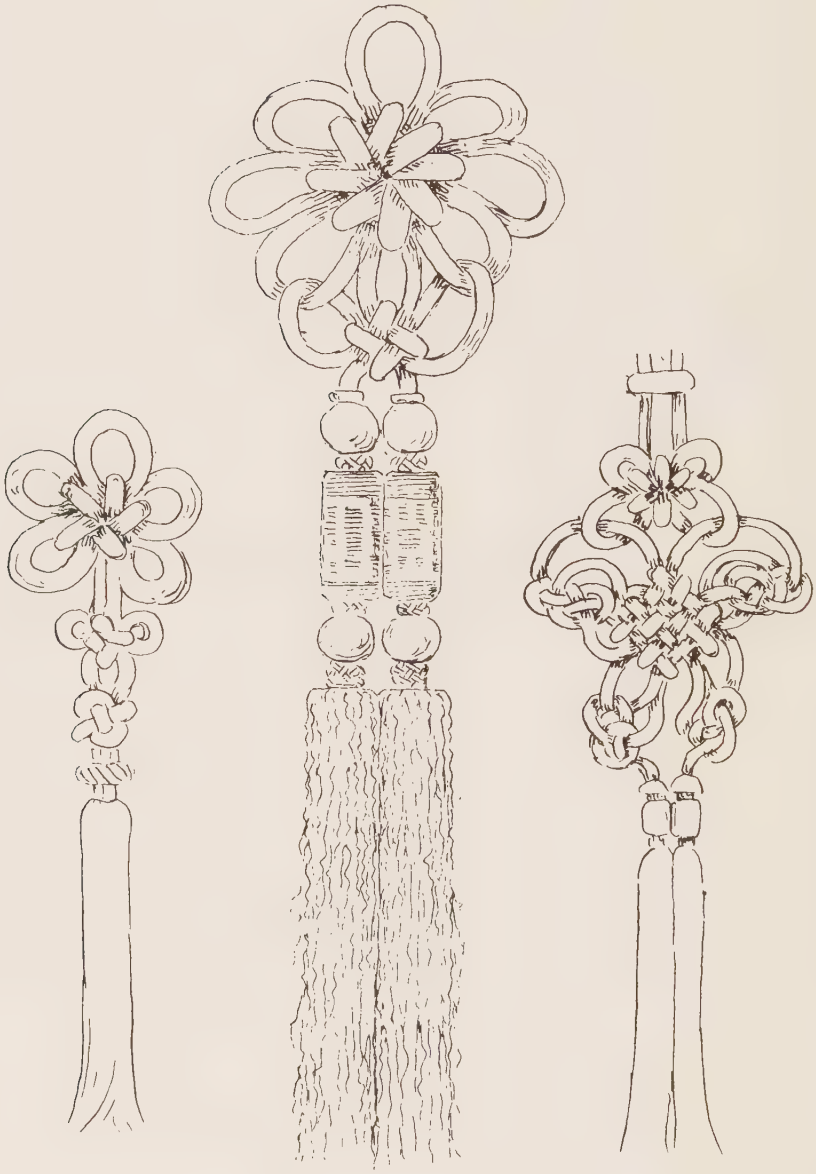

Any polygon of a convenient number of angles may serve as a foundation for this Knot

The number of loops through which each bight passes must be less than one half the number of angles

In adjusting the knot
release all the bights m, m, m, ---
pull gradually and equally all the bights n, n, n, ---

180

# CHINESE TASSEL



# DOUBLE INTERLACING

These Knots (probably Chinese)
are based on the
Quadrangular Knot
page 172

I

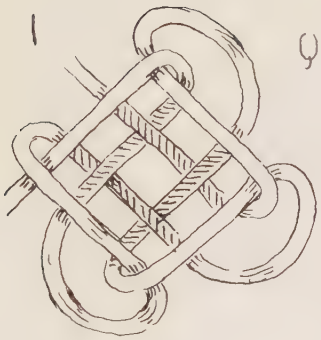
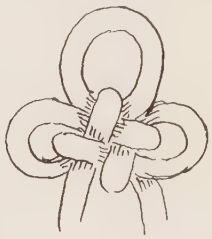


Fig. I shows
the upper and lower
strands,
the lower strands shaded

II



The number of strands in each layer may vary from
two to four, six or any convenient
even number

In the process of tying the knot, elaborations may
be introduced in which the Carrick Bend
appears, pages 185, 186, 188

A
diagram
with pins, that
correspond
with the number
of strands,
is necessary, also
pins to hold the strands
in place as the work progresses

A
cork board
6 or 8
inches square
is convenient for
this
and other intricate
Knots

# CHINESE DOUBLE BRAIDS

Two distinct layers
Upper & Lower,
the lower layer
shaded

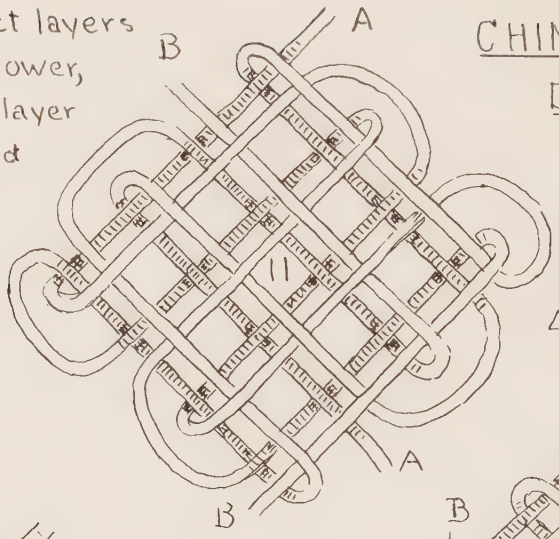
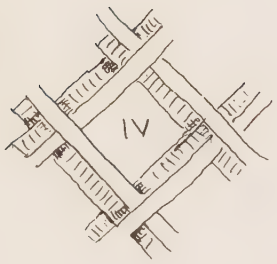



Fig. II
4 strands
wide



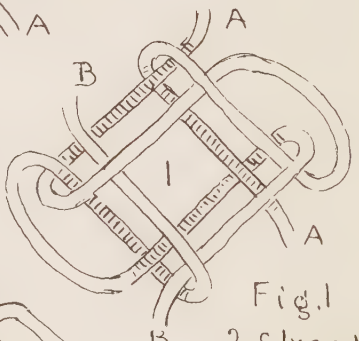




Fig. I
2 strands
wide

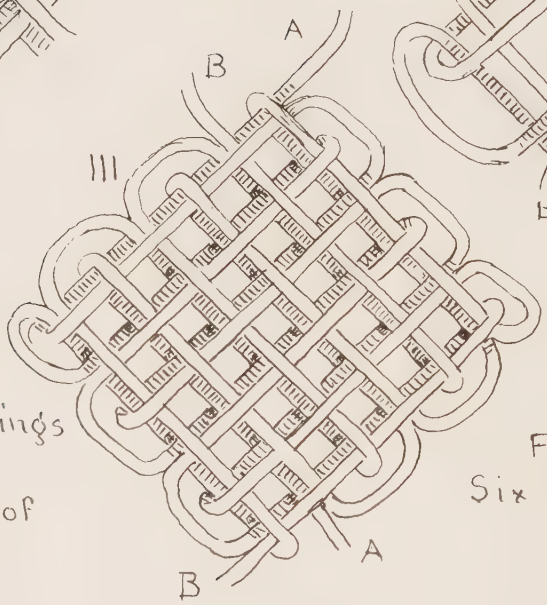
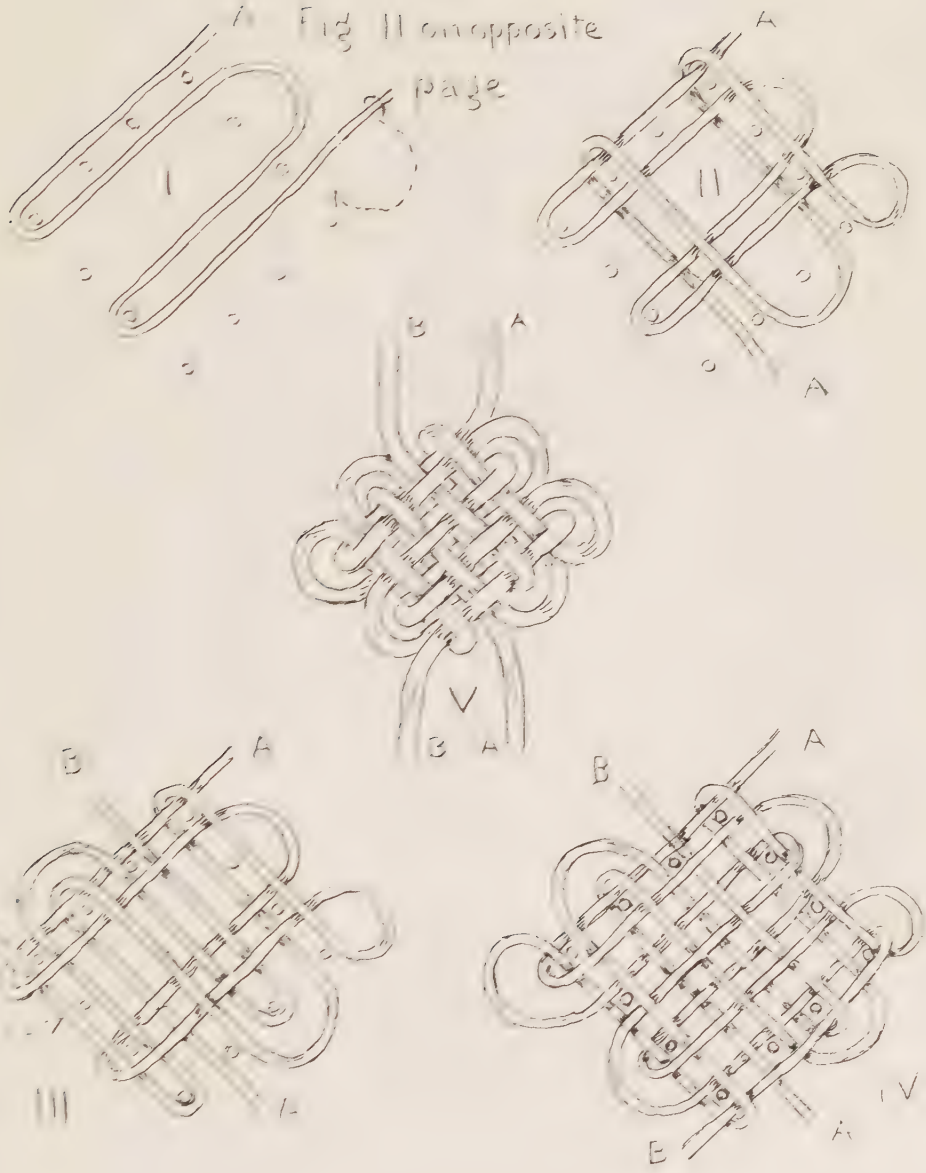
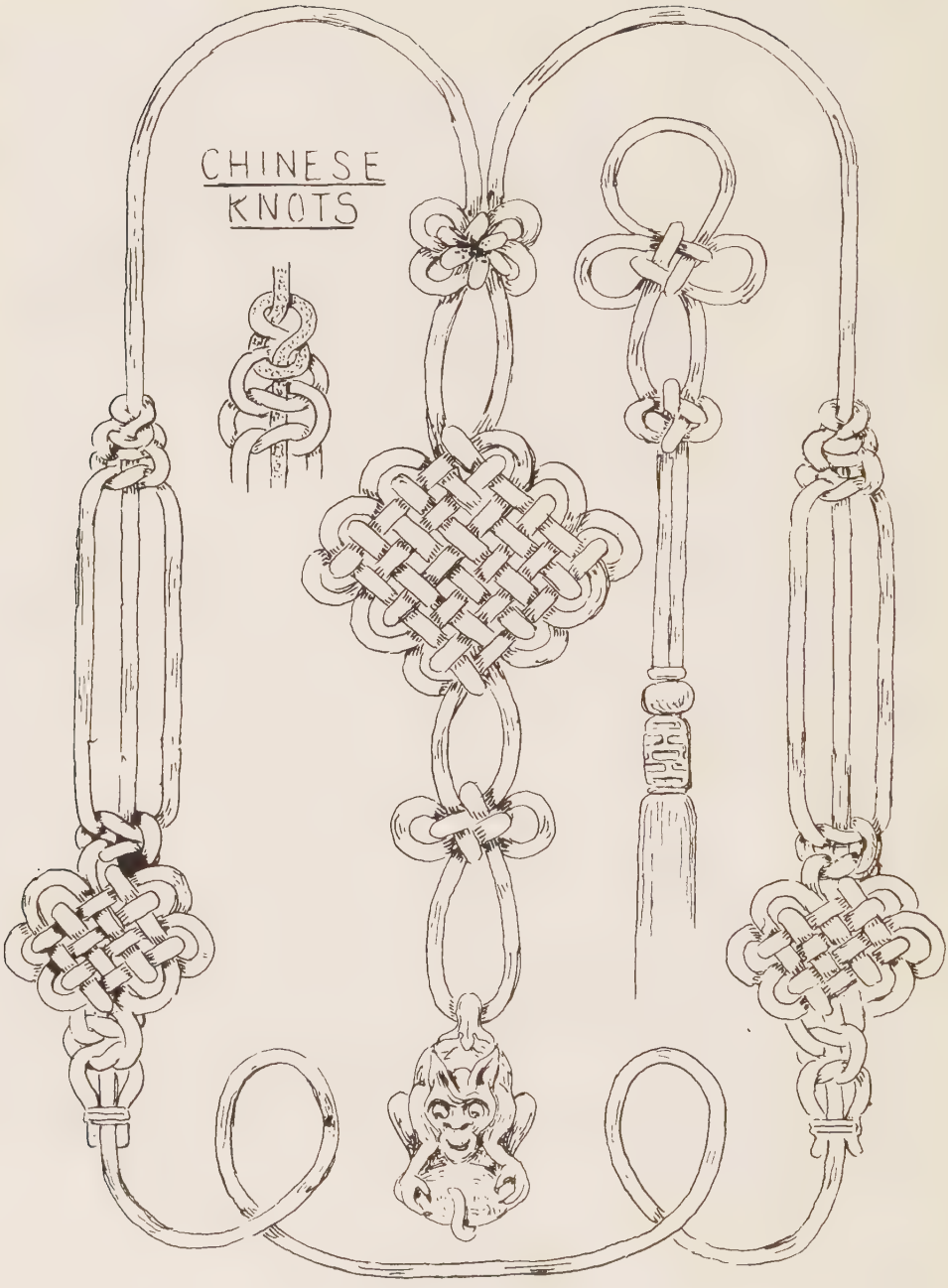


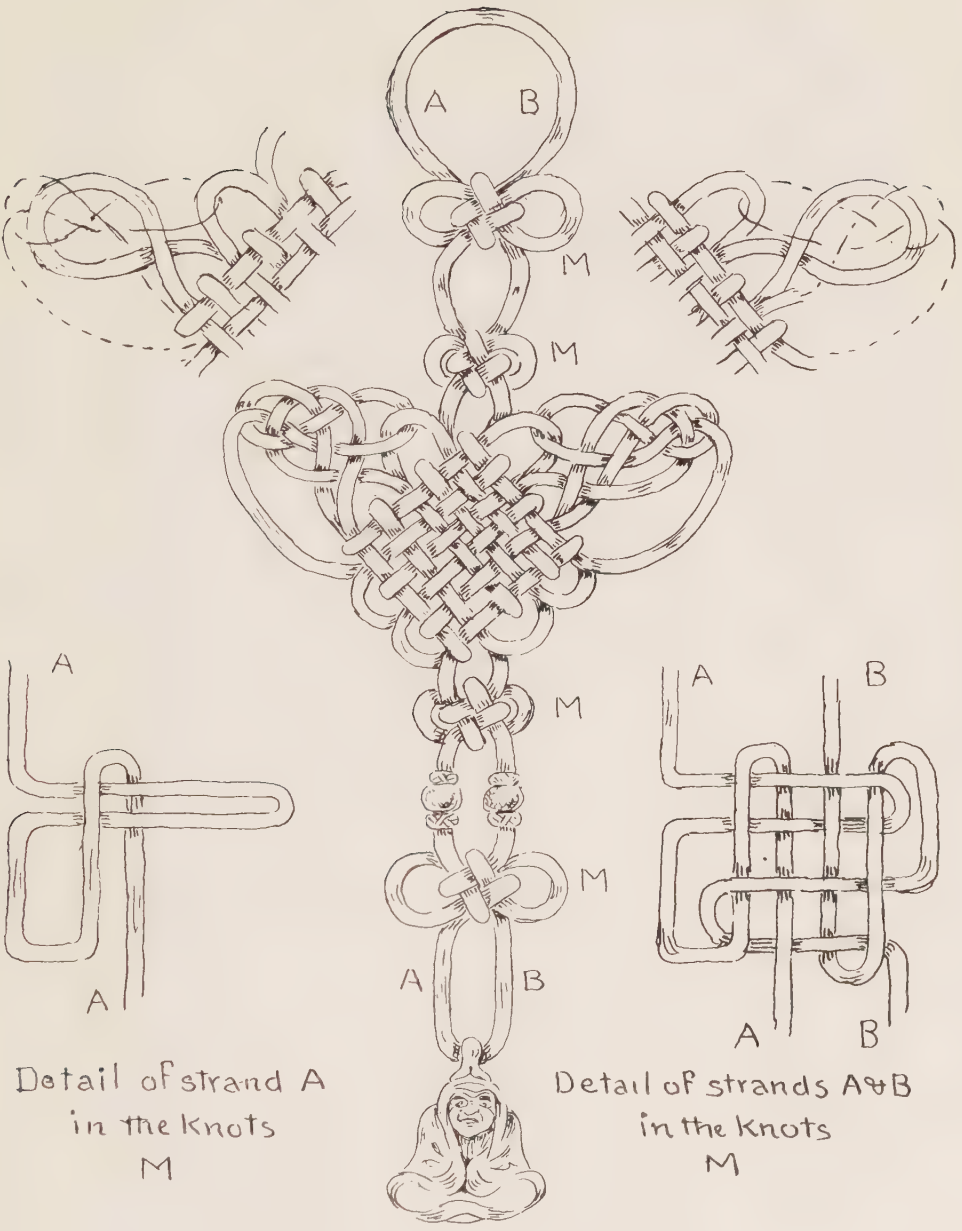

Fig III
Six strands wide

The interlacings
are the
repetition of
Fig. IV

DETAIL
OF
Fig II on opposite
page

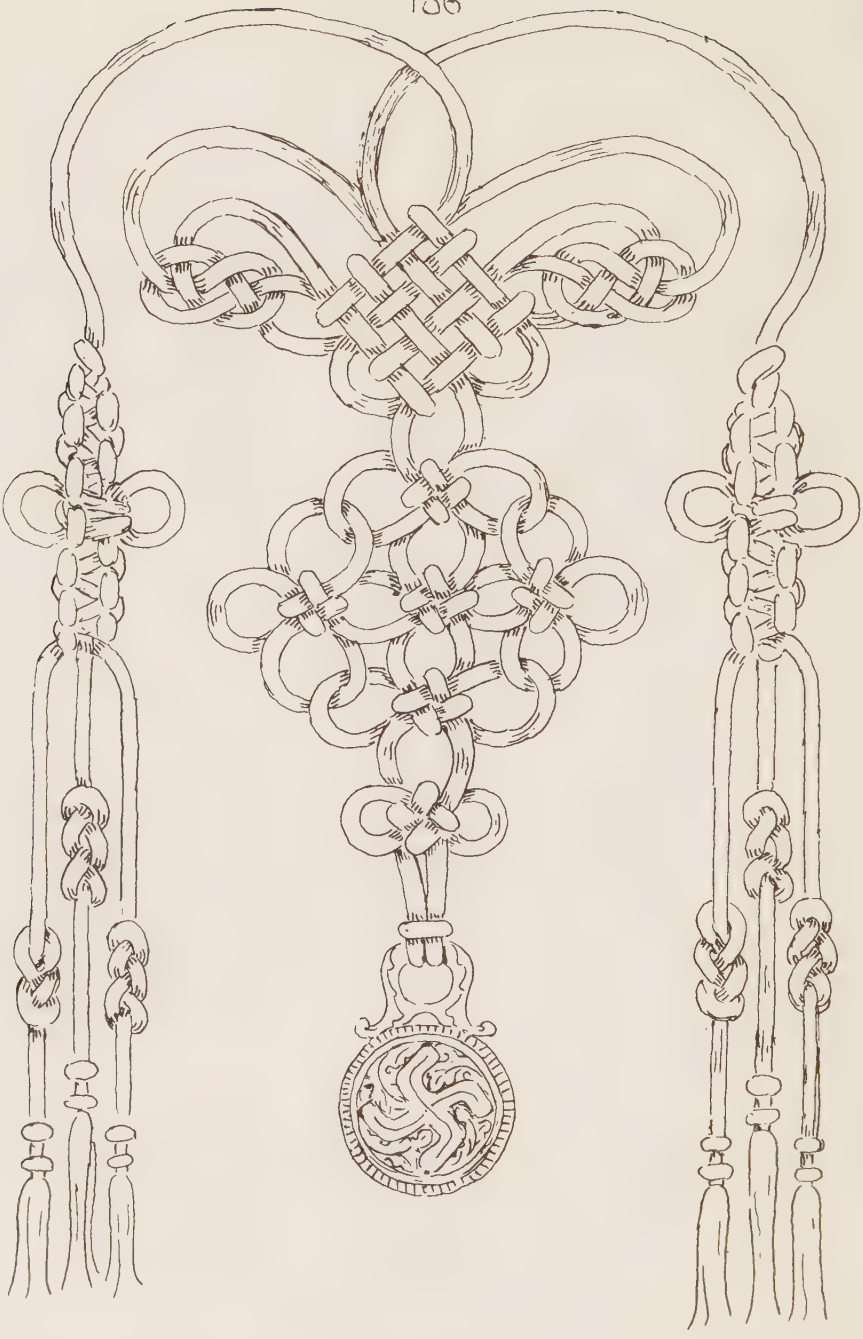


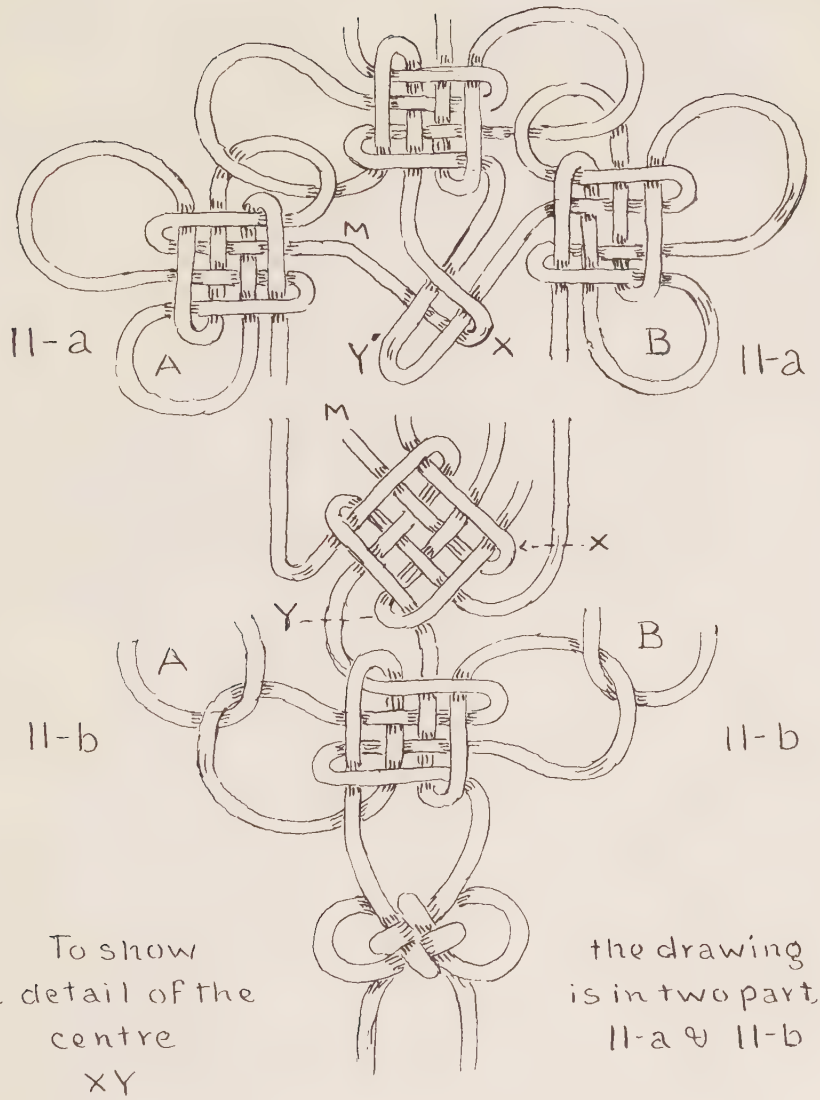

CHINESE
KNOTS




Detail of strand A
in the knots
M

Detail of strands A & B
in the knots
M





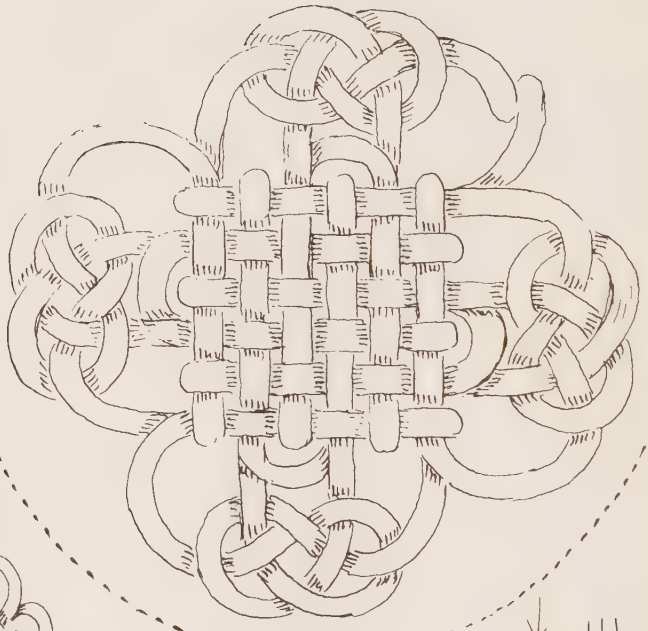

To show
the detail of the
centre
XY

the drawing
is in two parts
II-a & II-b

188

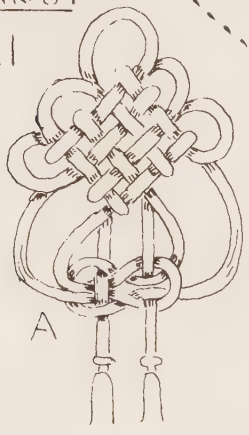
# CARRICK BEND
and
# CHINESE DOUBLE BRAID
in combination

Fig. I



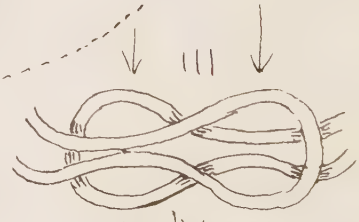
CHINESE KNOT

II

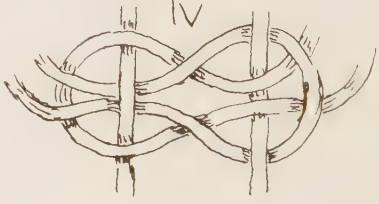



In Fig. II the construction of the knot at A is shown in the Figs. III, IV

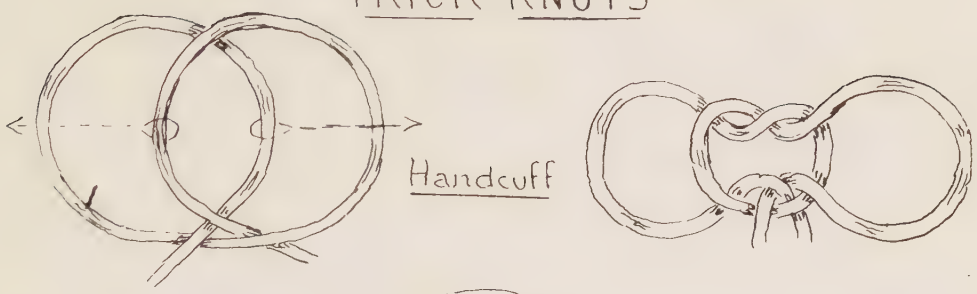
III



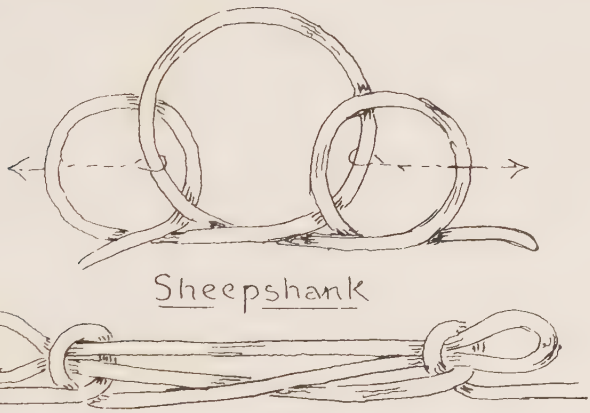
IV



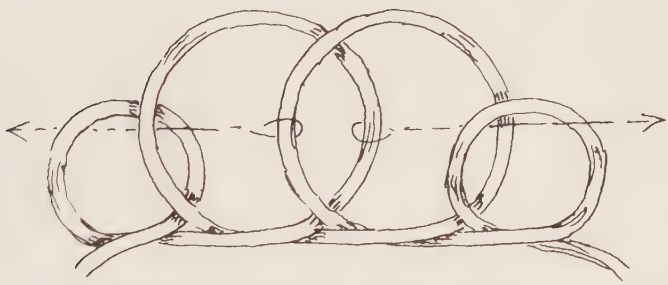
# TRICK KNOTS



Handcuff



Sheepshank



Man-of-War Sheepshank

# A KNOT TIED WITH ONE HAND

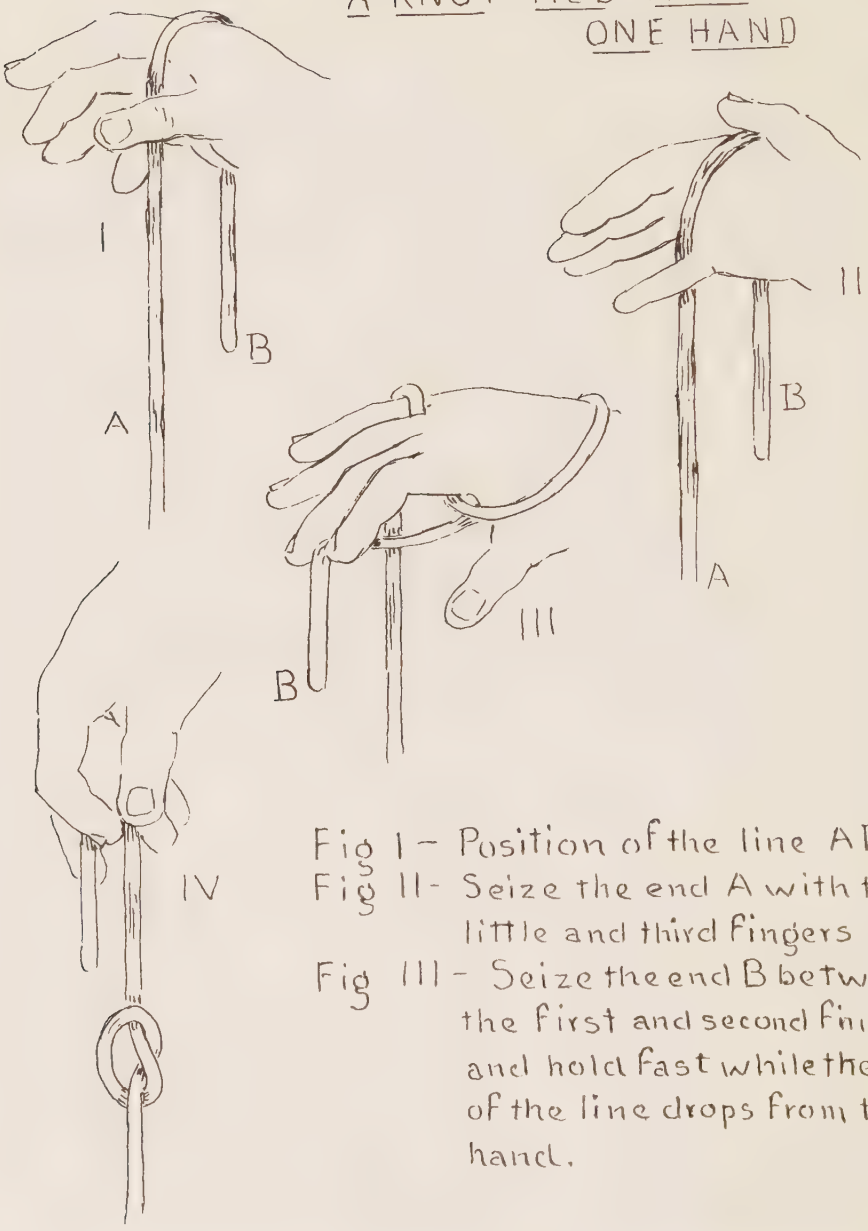
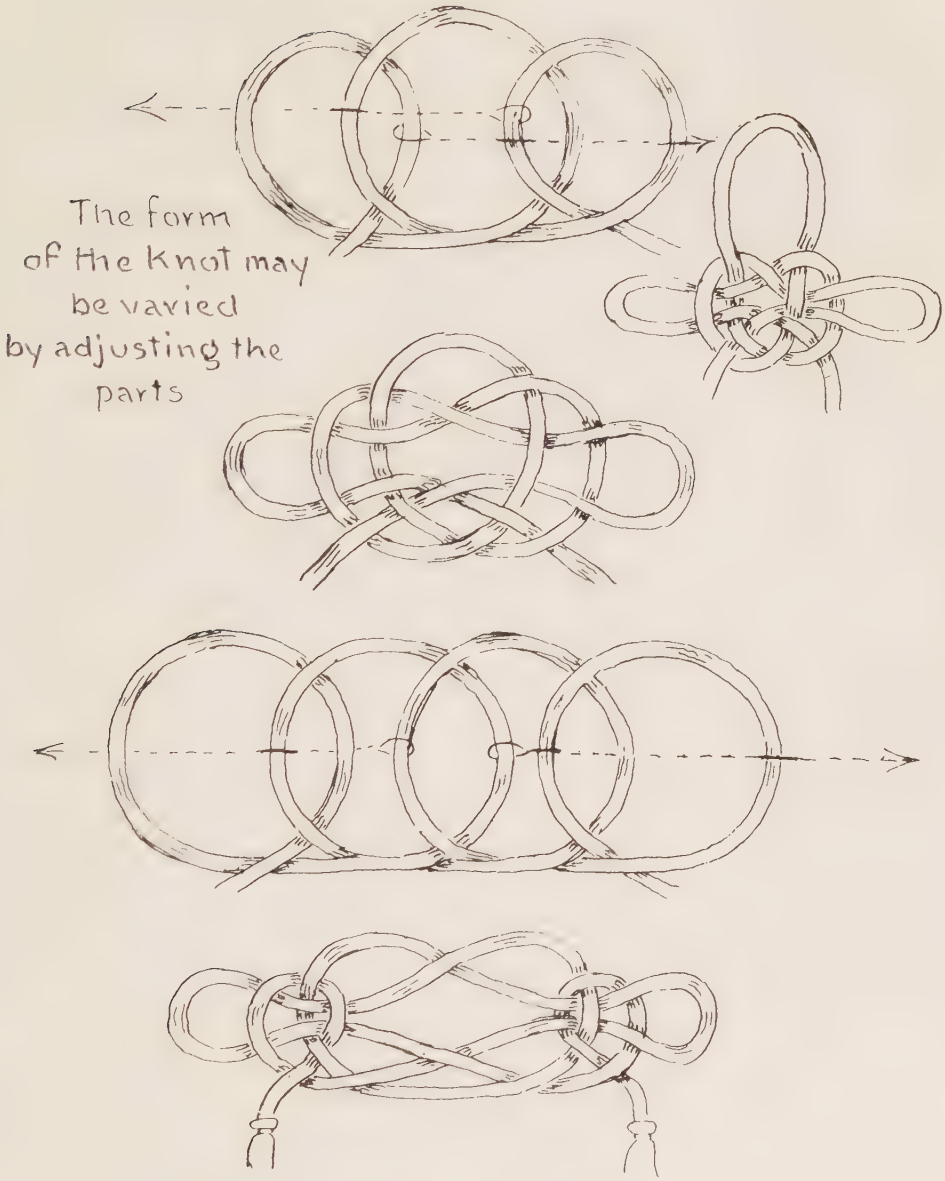
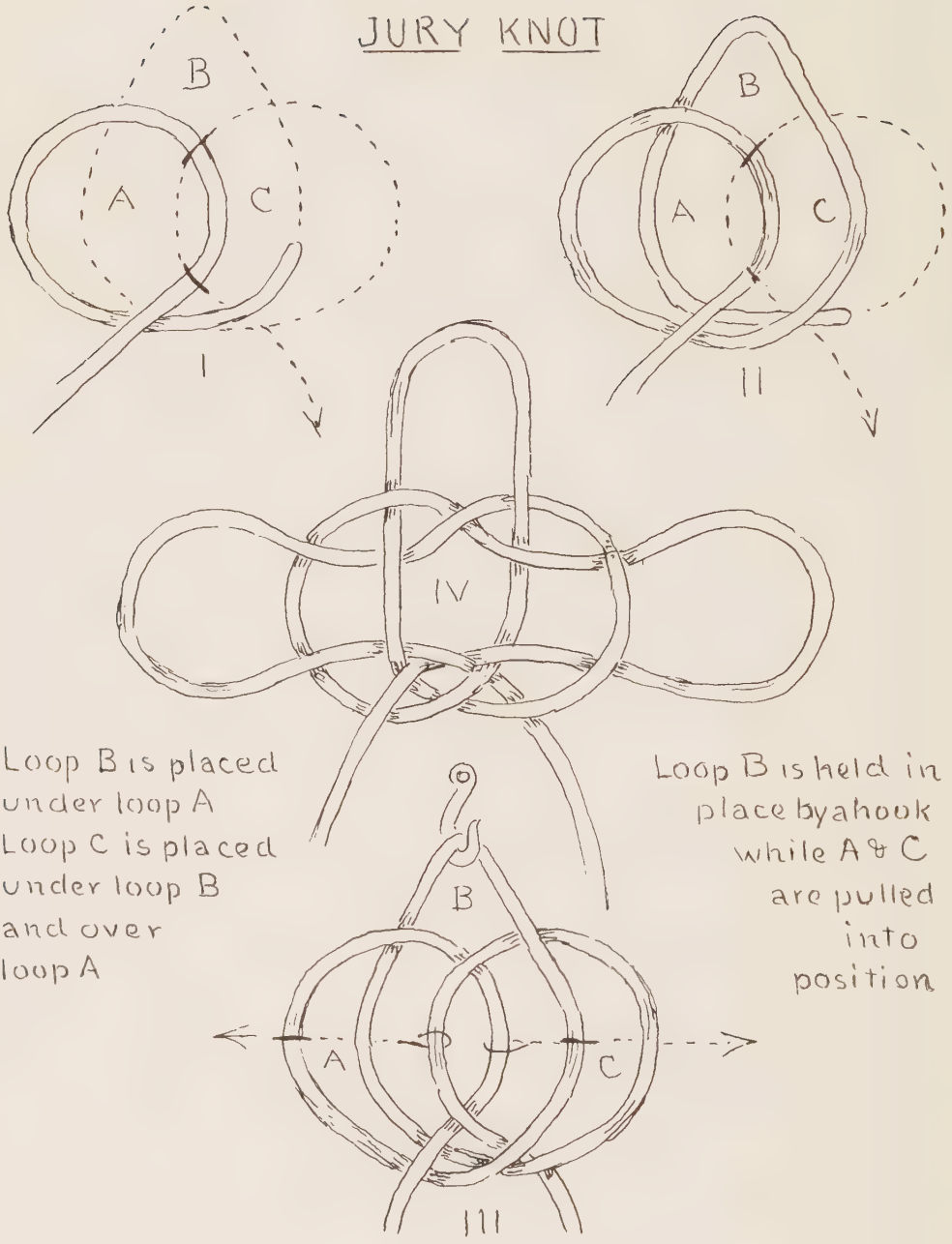



Fig I - Position of the line AB
Fig II - Seize the end A with the little and third fingers
Fig III - Seize the end B between the first and second fingers and hold fast while the rest of the line drops from the hand.

# TRICK KNOTS



# JURY KNOT


B
A
C
I
B
A
C
II
IV
Loop B is placed under loop A
Loop C is placed under loop B and over loop A
Loop B is held in place by a hook while A & C are pulled into position
B
A
C
III

# TRICK KNOTS

String of Overhand Knots

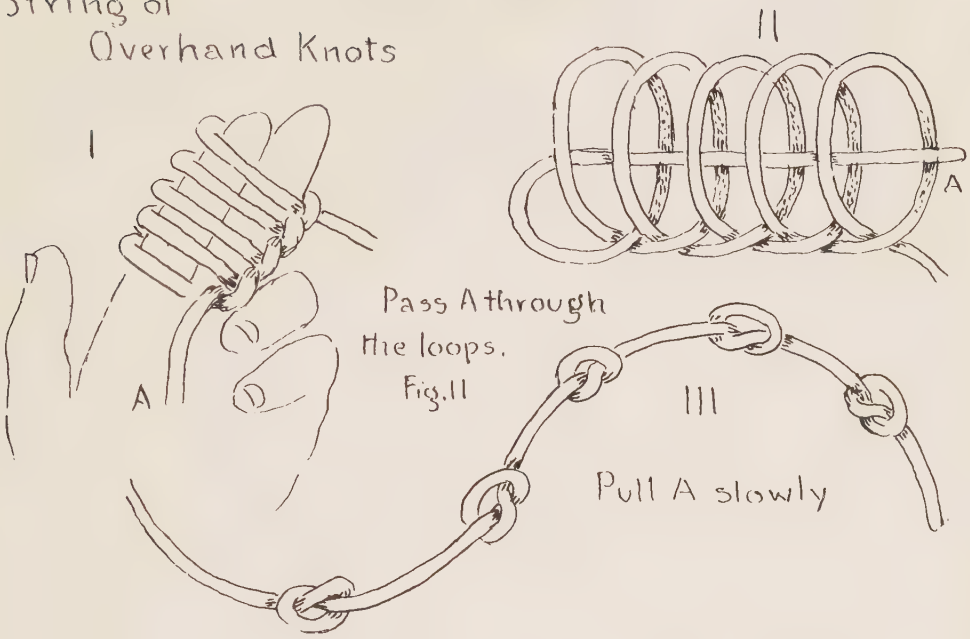
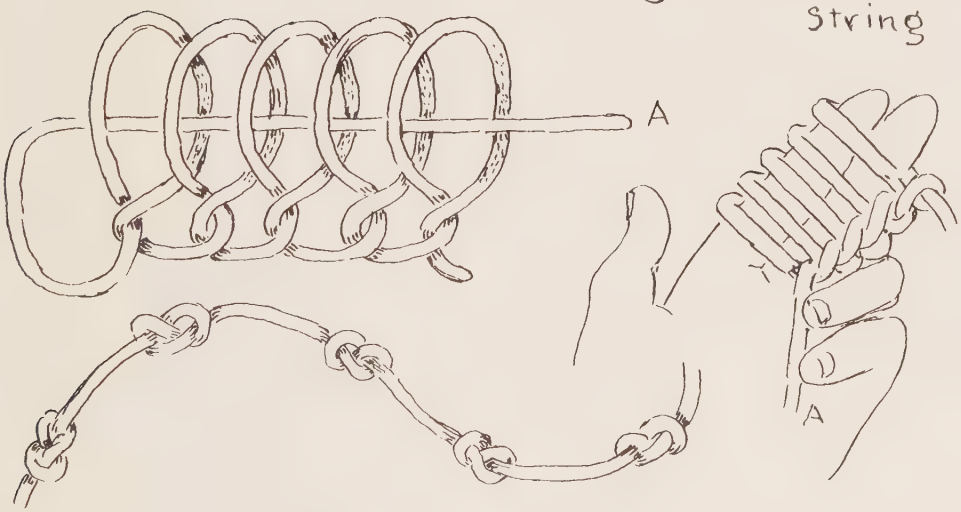



Figure of Eight String



Adapted from the German